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PRICE TWO CENTS

FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS ARE LANDED IN ITALY

"Situation on Entire Battle Line Extremely Favorable for Allies"

MISSOURIANS FINISH TRAINING WITH BRITISH

PROUTY REPORTS FAVORABLY TO M'ADOO ON BARGE LINE PROPOSITION

Recommends That Government Operate Boats on Mississippi, as Urged by St. Louis Delegation.

NO MENTION OF COST OF PROJECT

Immediate Action Indicated in Request Received Here Yesterday as to What City Would Contribute.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Favorable report on the plan to construct barge lines on the Mississippi River to relieve railroad congestion has been made to Director-General McAdoo by Charles A. Prouty, director of the division of public service of the railroad administration.

No announcement has yet been made regarding the amount to be expended for the purpose.

Representatives of commercial and civic organizations along the Mississippi River have urged the administration to set aside between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 for the project.

The foregoing is official confirmation of the statement made in a dispatch from Washington, printed in the Post-Dispatch last Tuesday, that a favorable report had been made to Director-General McAdoo by Judge Prouty.

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The Government is preparing to take immediate steps for the establishment of freight service on the rivers between St. Louis and New Orleans was indicated by a telegram received yesterday by W. S. Mitchell, United States district engineer in St. Louis, from the War Works Committee at Washington, directing him to ascertain from James E. Smith and other St. Louis members of the delegation which recently visited Washington, what St. Louis was prepared to contribute to the speedy construction of a fleet of barges.

Smith began the collection of data to show that in a year from now St. Louis can have in the water a fleet of seven towboats and 14 barges constructed in St. Louis, of material obtained within the city, and equipped with engines manufactured here.

PRESIDENT VETOES BILL CARRYING MAIL TUBE CLAUSE

Provided That Government Take Over Postal Systems Until Next March.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Wilson today vetoed the postal appropriation bill.

The President vetoed the bill because it provided for having the Government take over the pneumatic tube mail services in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and some other cities until next March and then have the Interstate Commerce Commission determine their disposition.

Postmaster-General Burleson opposed the provision, but Congress insisted on it.

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES REPORTED IN JUNE, 141,147

London, June 29.—British casualties reported during the month of June totaled 141,147. This compares with total casualties reported during May of 166,802.

SENATE VOTES TO PROMOTE CROWDER TO LIEUT. GENERAL

His Work in Administering the Draft Law Is Highly Praised.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Following enthusiastic praise by Senators of the administration of the army draft, the Senate today adopted an amendment to the army bill to make Provost Marshal-General Enoch H. Crowder a Lieutenant-General during the war.

This action makes Crowder the fourth ranking officer in the army. Pershing, Bliss and March, with full generalships, being the only ones to outrank him.

NEW ORDER FORBIDS SALE OF GASOLINE ON SUNDAYS

Filling Stations Must Remain Closed and Garages Discontinue Service Beginning Tomorrow.

All gasoline filling stations must remain closed and garages must discontinue the sale of gasoline on Sundays, beginning tomorrow, under an order issued by the National Council of Defense, it was announced today. It had been announced previously that by agreement of dealers all emergency service for tire shops and garages would be suspended on Sundays and after 7 p. m. daily. These steps are taken at the request of the Government in the interest of conservation of labor and fuel.

U. S. AND CANADA TO JOINTLY CONTROL SALE OF SECURITIES

Reciprocal Agreement Will Be Made Next Week by Capital Issues Committees.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A reciprocal agreement will be entered into next week by the Capital Issues Committees and Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, for joint control of the sale of public or private securities of one country in the other.

RELATIVES TAKE OVER FUR BUSINESS OF LESTER J. HEYMAN

Well-Known Theatrical People Said to Have Claims Against St. Louis Missing From Office.

Well-known theatrical names are mentioned in the enterprises of Lester J. Heyman, who had an office in the Boatmen's Bank Building, and whose step-brothers, Carl and Sydney Hecht, have taken over his business and declined to tell where his relatives are.

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It is said that the claims against Heyman amount to between \$100,000 and \$300

Reliable reports from the Italian front place the number of Austrians captured at 15,000 and a large amount of war material. The line of the Plave has been entirely restored by the Italians and in some places has been slightly advanced.

Military opinion, Gen. March said, found the Austrian attack faulty, because it was spread over so large a front as to make it impossible to carry through successfully.

The Austrian disaster which followed is valuable to the allies, not only in a military sense but psychologically. The Chief of Staff said, because of its stimulating effect upon Italian morale both among the civil population and the army.

The practical result in prisoners and men taken also was, of course, valuable.

Military Men's Interest.

"The Italian line," * * * said Gen. March, "has been the object of greatest interest to military men. The Italian pressure has practically restored the line to where it was held before the advance began on the Plave, and in two places it has been slightly advanced. The Italians have crossed to the north bank of the Plave at one place, and down toward the sea, the old line, which has been held by the Austrians and Italians for many months, has now been pushed back by the Italians so that it is closer to the Plave River in the swamp regions near the coast. The line is practically the same as before the big drive was begun by the Austrians."

"Take 1500 prisoners. —

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS AND HOLD GAINS; OUR MEN TAKE PRISONERS

American Success in Operation Northwest of Montdidier—French and British

Take 1500 Prisoners.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 29.—Late last night and again early today the Germans put down vigorous barrage along the sector north of Merville, but no further infantry action has been reported. Great fleets of airplanes are constantly wheeling over hostile territory today and conducting bitter warfare against the Germans.

Heavy artillery duels have been waged continually during the last 24 hours in the Merville region, where the British yesterday morning pushed the Germans back by a successful surprise attack. Prisoners secured in this operation now total nine officers and 392 of other rank. Two field guns, 22 machine guns and one trench mortar were taken by the British. The German losses in killed and wounded were very severe.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 29.—In their successful attack in Flanders, east of Nieppe Wood, yesterday, the British took more than 400 prisoners, the War Office announced today. Two German field guns, in addition to the machine guns and trench mortars taken, were captured by the British. The German losses in killed and wounded were very severe.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, June 28.—British troops on the Asiago plateau yesterday penetrated the Austro-Hungarian trenches, inflicted losses on their occupants and brought back prisoners, it is announced by the Italian War Office. On other parts of the front Italian scouting parties engaged in

this attack.

The statement reads:

"The total number of prisoners taken by us yesterday's successful operation east of Nieppe forest exceeds 400. This figure does not include those taken west of Merris. Two German field guns, in addition to a number of machine guns and trench mortars also were captured by the British. The reports which we get of the Americans captured by the Italians is 18,000."

During the last week American activities in France have been local in character, but official reports show that the Americans at all times and places have more than held their own, Gen. March said. Fine examples of individual bravery are coming in, he said.

"During the week the activities in the American sectors in France as published in Gen. Pershing's communiques from day to day, have been local in character, the Americans at all times and in all places more than holding their own," said the General. "Fine examples of individual valor are mentioned in them with the policy which has been adopted of allowing the mention of the gallant conduct of all our people. I understand that the rank and file are doing splendidly all along the line."

Commenting upon the return to Gen. Pershing's command of five divisions brigaded with the British, Gen. March said, it showed clearly the success of the plan for using all facilities to give American units their final polishing. It would not have been possible otherwise, he indicated, to have secured so large a trained force under Pershing in so short a time.

Situation Favorable.

"The two attacks which were made yesterday near Heselbruck on the British front and the other in the valley of the Aisne. The official account has not been received by me yet, possibly on the way, and so I will not comment upon them until I get the exact account of what occurred. Taking the entire front we can say the situation is extremely favorable to the Allies."

Senators of the Military Committee were told by Gen. March at their weekly conference that the accounts of the large number of captured Austrians for some unknown reason were printed only in American newspapers and not in any in Europe.

The achievements of the Italians, however, according to Senators, were minimally mentioned.

So far there is no information to confirm reports, Gen. March said, that German troops are being sent back up the Austrians.

When 1 Equals 2—or More!

TO ISSUE MESSAGE ON RUSSIA SOON

Continued From Page One.

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FUN,
T. HEDGES

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Dutch with
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attended Smith
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He is 22 years

an EDITOR
TO 10 YEARS

res. Mo., June 29.—
a former editorial
Missouri State Zeit-
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by a jury last night
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was fined \$500 on

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Leavenworth, Kan.

CER WHO WAS
BY KING ENDS LIFE

June 29.—First
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when serving with
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"While an officer
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Tired
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sue. I bake all this
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that does the trick.
all pep and sunshin-
thing like it to make
me a tired business

POST-DISPATCH

JOSEPH PULITZER
12, 1878
Publisher
lives streets.

of Circulations.

TER BY MAIL IN
one year \$7.50
one year 4.00
postal order, express
mail exchange.

class matter July 17,
Louis, Mo.
ch. 1, 1918.

Kinloch, Central 866

REPORT CHARGES PROFITEERING IN MANY INDUSTRIES

Trade Commission Tells
Senate Packers, Millers,
Steel Men and Others Are
Getting Huge Returns.

DUE IN PART TO 'BAREFACED FRAUD'

Advantage Also Taken of
War Pressure for Heavy
Production—Price-Fixing
Helps Low-Cost Concerns

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Investigations carefully conducted have left the conclusion that profiteering exists among American industries at the present time, due, in part, to "advantage being taken of war pressure for heavy production," and in part to "irregular greed and bare-faced fraud," the Federal Trade Commission announced today in its report to the Senate. The report was submitted in response to a resolution asking the commission to furnish the Senate with all figures and information relative to profiteering in order that steps might be taken to remedy present conditions.

Outstanding features of the report each supported by extensive data, are:

The heavy profit made by the low-cost concern under a Government fixed price for the whole country.

The heavy profit made by the meat packers and allied industries, and by the flour millers.

The trade tendency to increase and maintain prices against the forces of competition.

Basis of Commission's Report.

The report is based on findings by the commission, the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration and other executive departments; on industrial surveys and through enforcement of laws against unfair methods of competition. The products investigated and which the report covers are steel, copper, zinc, nickel, sulphur, lumber, flour, canned milk and canned salmon. Salaries and bonuses paid high officials also were the subject of inquiry.

Price fixing by the Government, the report says, has tended to prevent the market from running away, but at the same time it strengthens the stronger factors in industry in their position and enriches them by profits "which are without precedent."

While the price of flour has been stabilized by fixing a price for wheat and a maximum margin of profits for flour, the report shows that profits increased from an average of 12 per cent on the investment for the four years ending June 30, 1916, to nearly 33 per cent in the year ended June 30, 1917.

"These profits, it is stated, are indefensible considering that an average profit of one mill flour months of the year shows as high as \$2 a barrel." Many millers exceeded the Government maximum for profits and to that extent the profits were larger and in general, in fact, were very greatest."

Packers' Profits Unprecedented.

The report declares that the unprecedented profits are shown in a survey of the packing industry. In this connection it is said: "Five meat packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, and their subsidiary and affiliated companies—have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching out for like domination in other products. The manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them regardless of law. Their reward, expressed in terms of profit, reveals that four of these concerns have pocketed in 1915, 1916, 1917, \$140,000,000. However delicate a definition is framed for 'profiteering,' these packers have preyed upon people unconsciously."

Investigation in the coal mining industry reveals, in the opinion of the commission, that despite Government price-fixing large margins of profit have been made. Ranges in the cost of production in a field having the same maximum prices has caused some operators to make small margins of profit and others large margins, the bulk of the production enjoying the large margin.

In the oil industry large profits are now being made in fuel oil and gasoline, the industry being one where the law of supply and demand still operates. The operation of this law is held to be in part responsible for the heavy profits, but a portion of the blame is laid to the spreading of false reports regarding supplies.

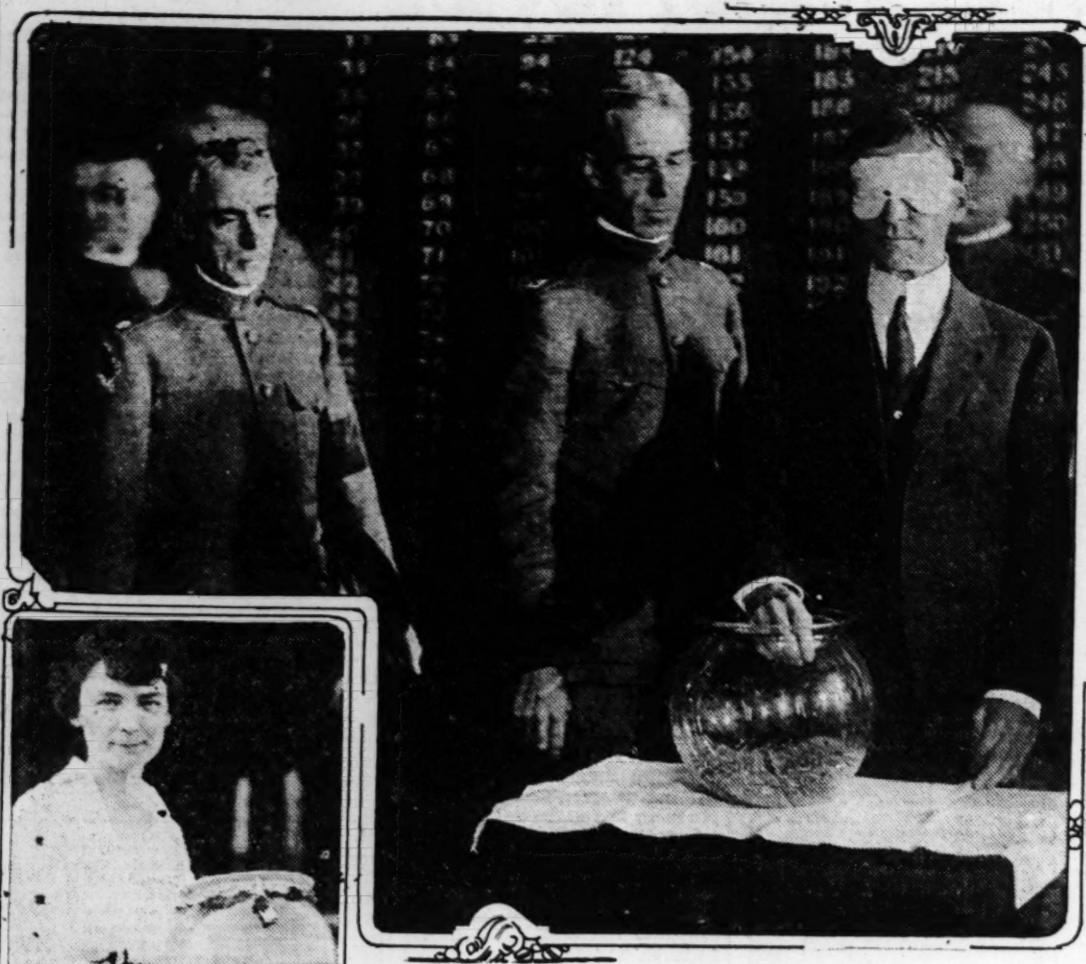
Steel Returns Abnormal.

Steel companies made abnormal profits before the Government fixed a price for the product, and it is shown that some have since made unusual returns. Profits of the United States Steel Corporation are estimated at 24.9 per cent in 1917, as compared with 15.6 per cent in 1916 and 5.26 per cent in 1905.

In practically every one of the industries covered by the report, it is shown unusually heavy profits have been made in the last few years. Abnormal salaries are also shown to have been paid executive officials.

Trade practices contributing, in addition to profits to higher prices to consumers, are noted, such as failure to ship goods on a rising market, or refusal to accept goods on a falling market, commercial bribery and the tendency of manufacturers to maintain a re-sale price.

Drawing the Numbers of the Class of 1918



—Photographs From the Committee on Public Information.

At top, Secretary of War Baker, blindfolded, drawing the first number which proved to be 246.

Below, "Major" Billie Wellborn is shown holding the bowl containing the numbers for the drawing of the men who reached their majority since June 5, 1917. She is considered the best informed person on the draft system next to Provost Marshal General Crowder. She drew all the other numbers after Secretary Baker, Gen. Crowder, and a few other higher officials had each drawn one.

PUBLIC HEARING MONDAY ON GARBAGE MEASURE

Mayor Announces Plan After
Aldermen Authorize Renewal
of Reduction Contract.

Mayor Kiel today announced that he would hold a public hearing at 10:30 a.m. Monday on the bill passed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen authorizing a two-year contract for the reduction of garbage. The vote on the bill was 23 to 3. Citizens who were opposed to the continuance of the present reduction method said they had been promised a public hearing on the bill today and were taken by surprise by the action of the board in passing the bill yesterday.

The hearing was at the request that the hearing was granted.

The present garbage contract is held by the Indiana Reduction Co., which receives 87 cents a ton for reducing it. The bill passed yesterday provides for the use of a "reduction process" in disposing of the garbage, and it was urged that the Indiana company alone can comply with this specification. The contract expires Sept. 1.

Alderman Hart attempted to have the language of the bill changed so that all bidders, even those who would use the garbage as food for hogs, might bid for the contract, but a motion was voted down in May. Alderman Hart attempted to have the language of the bill changed so that all bidders, even those who would use the garbage as food for hogs, might bid for the contract, but a motion was voted down in May.

President Kinsey and other members of the Board of Public Service attended the hearing before the Public Utilities Committee prior to the passage of the bill and gave assurance that the city's interests would be protected in awarding the contract.

Glycerine is one of the by-products of garbage reduction. Advocates of the reduction method declared that feeding the garbage to hogs would prevent the Government from obtaining the glycerine that is now produced by reduction plants.

COURT ORDERS E. H. DEFFAA
TO PRODUCE \$1500 BY MONDAY

Otherwise Former Member of Old
House of Delegates Is Told
He Must Go to Jail.

Edward H. Deffaa, former member of the old House of Delegates, and a prominent South Side politician, was confronted with the alternative of producing \$1500 by 9:30 o'clock Monday morning or going to jail, in an order handed down today by Judge Page Morris in the United States District Court.

Judge Morris advised Deffaa's attorney to see whether Mrs. Deffaa wouldn't lend him the money, or else to rustle it up somewhere else.

Deffaa was president of the bank-rupt Southern Feed Co., and was ordered by Referee in Apparel Coles to hand over \$1500, alleged to be assets of the company. He failed to do so, and was cited for contempt of court.

His attorney, Joseph Williams, said Deffaa was a man of means, and that the only money in the family, \$9500, belongs to his wife, Mrs. Laura Daffaa, and that she had refused to pay the \$1500 even to keep her husband out of jail.

Robert C. Grier, an attorney representing the receiver, Alvan J. Goodbar, declared that the Deffaa family had jugged the funds of the company to such an extent that they could scarcely be traced, and that if immediate action were not taken the court might not be able to locate the defendant.

MRS. J. H. RODES ELECTED

Fire of unexplained origin at 2:45 o'clock this morning at the plant of the O'Brien-Northrup Oil and Chemical Co., 203 North Commercial street, caused a general alarm to be sent in. The fire was confined to the basement of the three-story building.

The damage was about \$15,000.

U. S. AND BRITISH SHIP OUTPUT IN MAY EXCEEDED U-BOAT TOLL

First Month in Which These Two
Countries Alone Outstripped Losses;
Production 355,694 Tons.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—That the submarine is losing its punch is established by reliable comparative figures, which show that for the month of May construction of shipping had a healthy margin over destruction by the U-boats. For May, the construction at English shipyards amounted to 197,274 gross tons, while American yards for the same period built 194,000 tons. The total for the two countries is 391,274.

The British Admiralty's figures, made public today from London, show that merchant tonnage losses in May amounted to 224,735 tons of British shipping and 130,941 tons of allied neutrals, making a total of 355,694 tons for the month.

The latest balance in favor of construction of 35,580 gross tons, without taking into consideration the ships built in neutral countries for allied account.

May is the first month for which it is possible to show definitely that there was an excess of production over destruction for the United Kingdom and the United States.

The June figures are not yet available, but so far as the United States is concerned, the good work done in May has been continued.

July will get away with a flying start, as nearly 450,000 tons of shipping will be launched on Independence day. Other athletic contests, some participated in by members of the club, are on the program.

This is Red Cross day at Sunset Hill Country Club, and automobile parties of visitors began to arrive at a comparatively early hour in the afternoon. A varied program has been arranged for the day and throughout the evening. Gov. and Mrs. Gardner are among the guests.

Two of the principal features on the program are the auctioning of about 25 paintings donated by St. Louis artists and others, and a golf foursome between four noted players.

This combination of art and sport is further varied by a demonstration of Red Cross work, and the presence of several booths where various articles are being sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Von Austen was charged with saying that President Wilson should be shot and that he ought to be in the first-line trenches. Bowen was accused of saying that the United States has no business in the war, that President Wilson is "no good," and that if Eugene V. Debs were President the country would not be at war.

Judge Morris told both men he did not believe they realized the seriousness of their offense, but that no one who attacks the President should be upheld.

"The President of the United States," he said, "personifies the nation during these troublous times. Any man who attacks the President is guilty of disloyalty. In a time like this, when the duties of operating this nation's military machine have been delegated in a large measure to the President, he is the incarnation of the country's strength."

Von Austen's sentence was made to date from the day of his arrest, on May 9. He is 60 years old.

War Prosecutor SWORN IN.

Charles B. Williams, former member of the Board of Police Commissioners and the City Council,

this morning took the oath as a Special Assistant United States Attorney-General, before Clerk Nall of the United States District Court.

Williams is expected to be placed in charge of all the war cases prosecuted in the Federal Court of this city. His first task will be to conduct the prosecution of the Weinberg and Koenig disloyalty cases, in case the demurrers filed by their attorneys are dismissed and they go to trial.

Williams took the oath immediately on his return from Washington, whither he was summoned a week ago for a conference with Attorney-General Gregory. The fact of his appointment was exclusively told in the Post-Dispatch last Saturday. He declined to talk about his new duties.

A dinner dance will be held this evening, after 8 o'clock. Dining pavilions have been erected to care for the overflow from the regular dining room and veranda.

FORMER CZAR AND HIS FAMILY
NOW REPORTED TO BE SAFE

Bride-to-be Recently Returned From
Germany With Mrs. Adolphus Busch.

BASEL, Switzerland, June 29.—According to local newspapers the Russian embassy in Berlin is reported to have advised the court at Darmstadt that former Emperor Nicholas and E. A. Wuerpel.

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—A Berlin

newspaper says that according to a telegram received here from Kiev,

a member of the Soviet Government

announced the reports that former

Emperor Nicholas had been brought

before a revolutionary tribunal and

that he had been assassinated

both are incorrect. The Government

office added that Nicholas and his

family were in good health.

Webster Groves Woman Heads Mis-
souri Musical Clubs.

The president elected by the newly

organized Missouri Federation of

Musical Clubs was Mrs. Joseph H.

Rodes, president of the Chaminade

Club of Webster Groves, instead of

Mrs. H. C. Rhodes, as stated in the

150,000 ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE AT SAVINGS MEETINGS

D. I. Meier, in Charge of Salesman, Says From 200 to 3000 Attended About 300 Meetings.

RESULTS NOT TO BE KNOWN FOR DAYS

Largest Sale Reported Is \$70,843 by Century Boat Club Members — Many Demonstrations Held.

Managers of the War Savings day campaign yesterday said this morning that it probably would be several days before the pledges and sales can be tabulated so that it will be known whether St. Louis subscribed its quota. Duncan I. Meier, in charge of the salesmen, estimated that 150,000 persons attended the neighborhood meetings last night.

The city's quota is \$16,000,000, and about \$9,000,000 was yet to be subscribed, Festus J. Wade, chairman of the Missouri committee, said. "It would be guesswork to try to estimate yesterday's sales and pledges," he said. "It looks like we got good results."

About 200 meetings were held in all sections of the city. Meier estimated that an average of 500 persons attended, ranging from 200 in outlying districts, to 3000 at some of the school auditoriums.

More than 10,000 men, women and Boy Scouts acted as volunteer salesmen at the meetings, on street corners and in public booths, not counting 850 letter carriers who worked during the afternoon and evening under the direction of the Postmaster.

The largest subscription reported was that obtained by members of the Century Boat Club, amounting to \$70,843. A plan was made that the meetings were comparatively small, salesmen reported to the Post-Dispatch that total sales amounted to from \$2000 to \$5000.

A number of public demonstrations marked the day's campaign. Several hundred persons attended the dedication of the "White House," a Thrift Stamp booth on Olive street, between Eighth and Ninth, at noon.

A parade of more than 90 automobiles, planned by the Century Boat Club and assisted by the Jefferson Barracks band and a detachment of the Great Lakes Naval Band, was held on the downtown streets just before noon. The barracks band later played on Twelfth street, in front of the Post-Dispatch Building.

Mayor Kiel sold stamps from an automobile at Broadway and Olive during the afternoon, and at Yeatman High School last night. Other public officials acted as salesmen at meetings.

Factory and locomotive whistles blew and church bells rang between 7:30 and 7:45 o'clock last night, notifying residents that it was time to start to the neighborhood meetings.

Ninety-seven subscriptions of \$100 each were recorded yesterday at the "White House" booth. In addition, other carriers took many pledges in the crowd that attended the dedication. The Miriam Lodge Committee sold \$28,875 worth of Hotel Statler.

Some of the larger totals from the neighborhood meetings, reported today were: At Central High School, \$41,000; St. John's Methodist Church, \$35,000; Divoll School, \$20,000; Alexander Hamilton School, \$16,000; Rose Fanning School, \$12,75; St. Roch's School, \$10,000; St. Rose's School, \$9335; McKinley High School, \$11,000; SS. Mary and Joseph School, \$21,000.

Nine pledges for \$1000 of stamps each were made at the meeting at Grace Methodist Church, Waterman avenue and Skinner road. The subscriptions there totaled \$20,000.

Three Injured by Bombs in Thrift Stamp Celebration.

Two firemen and a boy were injured last night by aerial bombs exploded at the various engine houses at the various engine houses to summon people to the neighborhood Thrift Stamp meetings.

Laddeerman William McCabe of 4418 Gibson avenue set off a bomb in front of Engine House 21, 3417 Market street, and when it flickered and failed to ascend he threw it into a few feet of the bomb it exploded and struck his left arm, breaking the arm and cutting McCabe's chin. Lieut. George Dewey was slightly burned on the face by a fragment of the bomb.

Andrew Hunter, 13 years old, of 8337 Sherman place, was cut and bruised when he started toward a bomb which had failed to explode in front of Engine House 31, Warner and Kosuth avenues.

School District Meetings in County. St. Louis County needed to get total subscriptions of \$1,500,000 to complete its quota of \$2,000,000. T. B. Boyd, chairman of the committee, said today that he "could see \$1,000,000 in sight." Eighty-nine school district meetings were held last night.

In the Jennings district, where the quota was \$13,000, last night's pledges totaled \$16,000. Other totals reported were: Webster Groves, \$97,000; Kirkwood, \$75,000 and University City \$55,000. Boyd was unable to say what the quotas were in those districts.

WILFLEY MEN HAVE PLAN TO REGISTER BEFORE PRIMARIES

Election Board Believes It Has Power to Order Registration, but Withholds Issuing It.

SUPREME COURT TEST CASE TO BE BROUGHT

Supporters of Gardner Appointee Believe Scheme Would Give Him 3000 Additional Votes Here.

Chairman Glendy B. Arnold of the Board of Election Commissioners and City Counselor Dauas, at a conference today decided to go to Jefferson City tomorrow to file in the Missouri Supreme Court a petition for a writ of mandamus directing the Election Board to hold a registration for voters before the August primary.

The action is in line with a scheme evolved by supporters of Senator Wilfley, who recently expressed the opinion that the expected lead of Wilfley over Folk in St. Louis would be increased at least 3000 if a registration were held. There never has been a registration for a primary in St. Louis.

The petition will be filed in the name of W. T. Rutherford, formerly Assistant Attorney-General of Missouri, who has resided in St. Louis about 18 months, but whose name is not on the registration books. Rutherford will be unable to vote in the primary unless a registration is ordered.

He said today that he had no interest in the proceedings and that in consenting to the use of his name, merely acceded to a request by Arnold.

The petition will ask that the registration be ordered held before July 13.

Under the law, as it has been construed by all previous election boards, there is a general registration just prior to each presidential election, and a revision of registration lists by which new names are added, prior to voter election. There never has been a registration of new names added to the registration lists before a primary.

Chairman Arnold of the board told a Post-Dispatch reporter that several days ago the board rejected a proposal that there be a registration before the August primary, but that the reason for the rejection was to permit the bringing of a test case in the form of one mandamus suit against the board in the Supreme Court.

Board Thinks It Has Power. "The board is of the opinion that it has the power to order such a registration," Arnold said, "and believes that there are many thousands of men who should be entitled to vote in St. Louis, but who cannot become qualified voters at the primary unless there is a registration." The test case draft registration showed more than 5000 men who had reached the age of 21 within the past year.

"There certainly are thousands of men who have become residents of St. Louis since the last registration, who, if they lived in any other part of the State, would be permitted to vote, but who apparently are disfranchised in St. Louis because there has been no registration since they moved here."

Wilfley supporters are counting on the support of Folk and the large cities to overcome the lead they admit Folk will have in the rural districts, and some of them have expressed the opinion that the addition of 7000 to 10,000 votes in St. Louis would mean at least 3000 additional votes for Wilfley.

Board Appointed by Gardner. The members of the Board of Election Commissioners, who are taking a leading part to obtain the new construction of the registration law, were appointed by Gov. Gardner, who appointed Wilfley to the United States Senate, and who is supporting him for nomination and election. Arnold, the chairman, was appointed to succeed Wilfley, who resigned as chairman of the Election Board to take the senatorship. Arnold was one of those who urged the Governor to appoint Wilfley Senator.

Oscar E. Buday and Vincent Dempey, other members of the board were fellow-signers with Wilfley of the telegram in March, 1917, urging President Wilson not to declare war against Germany.

Andrew Hunter, 13 years old, of 8337 Sherman place, was cut and bruised when he started toward a bomb which had failed to explode in front of Engine House 31, Warner and Kosuth avenues.

School District Meetings in County. St. Louis County needed to get total subscriptions of \$1,500,000 to complete its quota of \$2,000,000. T. B. Boyd, chairman of the committee, said today that he "could see \$1,000,000 in sight." Eighty-nine school district meetings were held last night.

In the Jennings district, where the quota was \$13,000, last night's pledges totaled \$16,000. Other totals reported were: Webster Groves, \$97,000; Kirkwood, \$75,000 and University City \$55,000. Boyd was unable to say what the quotas were in those districts.

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What They Are Doing in the Movies

A New Department That Will Appear in the Post-Dispatch Every Saturday



FILMS SHOWING AMERICANS AND JAPS FIGHTING IS SEIZED

Japanese Residents of Los Angeles Complained That "The Girl in the Web" Is Pro-German.

Operatives of the American Protective League, working under the Department of Justice, have seized at Los Angeles the serial production, "The Girl in the Web," alleging it to be a German propaganda picture of similar character to the now famous "Spirit of '76."

As the producer of the latter picture has already begun a sentence of 10 years in the Federal Penitentiary, the accusation is of an extremely serious nature.

Complaints against the picture were lodged by a number of Los Angeles Japanese, who claim it tends to show that friendly relations do not really exist between Japan and the United States. Scenes, which show fighting between Japanese and Americans in the streets of Yokohama, they believe, will do much to create bad feeling between the two nations.

Other episodes, the Japanese claim, are even stronger in their tendency to impress the spectator with the fact that there is ill feeling between the United States and Japan.

BIRTHS RECORDED.
BOYS.
R. and G. Englehardt 201 St. Louis
Howard G. Englehardt 201 St. Louis
John H. Clay East St. Louis
Edith Daniel East St. Louis
East St. Louis.

Gladys U. Crichton Elkhorn, Wis.
Chester H. Weise St. Louis
Elsie Watson Carterville, Ill.

IRISH MEMORIES.
memories and Martin
ing.

RE-EDUCATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED STATES
By George E. Bart
After several years of experience, believes that
various weaknesses in the system of dealing
with disease and disease.

CO-OPERATION OF THE CONSUMERS
P. Hirsch.

The president of the M

faults of present

icates a remedy

MEXICO'S DILEMMA
Ackerman.

to Mexico's dilemma does not attempt

outcome, but tells

influences which

each of the three

SHOP EXPENSE, A

CONTROL BY N.

first eight months

original engineering

Magazine

CADET MANUEL

Steever and Maj. J.

volunteers of the U

FLYING POILU: A

RIVAL WARFARE

Wilson, Huard, the

Home in the Field

PROFTS SHARING:

PALS AND PRACT

practical economy

provides the

first viewpoint,

is substantially the same

BOY'S BOOK OF SU

A. F. and V. D. C.

the first of the und

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entire time. Many

diagrams. The boy

make a model will

drawings.

AMERICA'S MESSAGE

the members of the

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to the Right of the

OUR SCHOOLS IN

AND OTHERS

Shows that the mo

cultivates the patri

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REVIEWS OF THE NEWEST BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK
AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

IRISH MEMORIES. By E. O. Summerville and Martin Ross. Charming memoirs, illustrating a phase of Irish life that is fast disappearing.

RE-EDUCATION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. By George E. Barton. The writer, after several years of practical experience, believes that there are serious weaknesses in our present system of dealing with sin, insanity and disease.

CO-OPERATION, THE HOPE OF THE CONSUMER. By Emerson P. Harris. The author, who is president of the Montclair Co-operative Society, points out the chief causes of distribution, isolates the fundamental cause and indicates a remedy.

MEXICO'S DILEMMA. By Carl W. Ackerman. There are three horns to Mexico's dilemma. The author does not attempt to predict the outcome, but tells the forces and influences which are sharpening each of the three horns.

SHOP EXPENSE, ANALYSIS AND CONTROL. By N. T. Flicker. The first eight chapters of this book appeared originally in the "Engineering Magazine."

CADET'S MANUEL. By Maj. E. Z. Steever and Maj. J. L. Frink. Official handbook of the Cadet School volunteers of the United States.

FLYING POLLU: A STORY OF AERIAL WARFARE. By Marcel Nadand. Translated by Frances Wilson Huard, the author of "My Home in the Field of Honor."

PROFIT SHARING: ITS PRINCIPALS AND PRACTICES. A collaboration by five business men and practical economists who approached the problem from different viewpoints, but reached substantially the same conclusions.

BOY'S BOOK OF SUBMARINES. By A. F. and V. D. Collins. Tells of the part of the undersea boats, and of their development to the present time. Many illustrations and diagrams. The boy who wants to make a model will find instructions and drawings.

AMERICA'S MESSAGE TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. Addressed by the members of the special diplomatic mission of the United States to Russia in the year 1917.

OUR SCHOOLS IN WAR-TIME—AND AFTER. By Arthur R. Dean. Shows that the mobilization which culminates the patriotic spirit of service in the boy and girl power of the nation properly belongs to the field of education, not only in war, but in peace.

WILLIAM ARCHER'S "INDIA." If tears be the price of emperors, Lord God, we 'ha' paid in full!

THIS is the spirit in which William Archer, noted English critic and publicist, wrote "India and the Future," a comprehensive survey of the political and social condition of the great Eastern Empire, made with a view to show the world whether or not it is fitted for the self-government that its people crave and which, he concedes, England must bestow some day or confess that its policy in dealing with its dependency has been a failure.

Mr. Archer is no defender of any wrongs that England may have inflicted upon the East Indians nor is he a fanatical advocate of self-government. He considers the situation with a fair mind and presents his facts, arguments and conclusions without prejudice or passion.

"I am no belittler of our work in India," he writes. "In my heart, I am irrationally proud of it. We have lavishly spent on India the best we had to spend in talent and in character. It has been a very real sacrifice, not only national but individual. For though the Indian services may offer 'the lordliest life on earth,' it is also one of the most laborious and most thankless. Anglo-Indian biography is, in the main, very tragic reading. The 'land of regrets' is also, and above all, the land of disappointments and of the patient endurance of misunderstanding, misrepresentation, and, not infrequently, bitter and undeserved humiliation."

Without skulking behind a 'perhaps' or an 'almost,' I make bold to call our rule in India the most heroic adventure in history. But every adventure must have an end; and, if this one is to end, it must be terminated, that would only mean that it had missed the highest success."

It is true that Mr. Archer, in his survey, does not find much basis for hope that India will be ready soon for self-government, but he strives to make it plain that she is being prepared for the day when her tribes

and varied peoples cemented together, she will reach that stature in national character when she will be judged competent to handle her own internal affairs. It is but just to this book to say of it that it is probably the most enlightening volume on the present internal political condition of India that is to be had. In its comprehensive sweep, it also takes notice of the moral and intellectual status of Indian people.

Indeed, it is the country's moral and intellectual status that hampers its political prospects. It must rid itself of the curse of caste and Hinduism which fosters it, before there can be that political unity and patriotic sense that will entitle it to become an acknowledged nationality and to administer its own affairs.

He very justly indicts India for making a religion of snobbery and holds that the aspiration for self-government of nearly 300,000,000 persons, whose chief aim in life is to pass on civilization to someone beneath them, which they have received from somebody above them is not calculated to arouse the sympathy, or even the interest, of free-thinking men. Mr. Archer's argument is caste as the arch-enemy of Indian freedom and independence is absolutely convincing (Alfred A. Knopf.)

A YOUNG MAN'S CAREER. By George Croton. Has pictured the career of a small-town youth in New York, without the starvation features which some authors have considered necessary in a story of this sort. George Croton never has to stand in the bread line, or gaze at his last nickel in the effort to decide whether it shall go for coffee and rolls. George has a job in Wall street from the minute he strikes town, and he uses his social connections to establish some rather incredible social relationships. Eventually, he makes financial "ruin"—not a very serious matter for a young man of his ability, and gets back some of his former conceptions of life, so that the minister's daughter from his home town, who had about decided on a career of social settlement work, is induced to reconsider. The book is full of entertaining observations, chiefly on business life. (Doubleday, Page.)

SHELL-SHOCK STORY.

REBECCA WEST has seized upon the shell-shock phase of the war and built an interesting story around it in which a soldier finds his memory. He comes home and finds that he is 15 years younger. He asks for a sweetheart of his younger days. His parents all about his wife and she suffers through it all. The sweetheart of yester-year is married to another man; she is not as pretty as she used to be, but she comes to the sick soldier and consoles him. He sees in her the girl of his youth. She can cure him of his ailment. For the sake of his wife she helps cure him. As to whether "all is well that ends well," the reader is left in doubt. It is a most readable story. (The Century Co.)

ABE AND MAURAS IN WAR TIME.

MONTAGUE GLASS has asked his Abe and Mauras to discuss the present situation for the amusement of his readers. They do it in their usual style, and those who read these discussions as they appeared in newspapers will testify. It is doubtful whether it was worth while preserving these trifles in a book. But when a name is in vogue a book will sell and will probably be worth while for the few moments of amusement it will furnish. (Harper's.)

THE LIFE OF A DANCER.

ANDRA is a rather interesting figure and her life proves diverting to those who read "The Boardman Family," by Mary S. Watts. The Boardmans are the "nobility" of a small American community. One of their ancestors saw the place first and as such ancestors laid the foundation of the "first family" by acquiring land and other material things which were passed on. Being a "first family" the Boardmans are leaders in society. Their daughter, Alexandra, an excellent dancer at amateur affairs, she finds the "call" and she responds and falls in love with a childhood friend in love with her, but her art will not allow her to think of matrimony. Then her manager is in love with her and she is about to marry him, in spite of her being a Jew and being socially "impossible." Something happens and all turns out to the satisfaction of the reader. (Macmillan.)

Make Your Old Refrigerator Sanitary

KITCHEN KLENZER kills all germs—keeps your ice-box sweet and spotless and sterilizes.

Look for the name

Hurts Only Dirt

THE ODYSSEY OF A TORPEDOED TRANSPORT.

WHEN War began, its great gray yell Denied us vision of the ocean; But of what happened there this tale Gives one a very lively notion. In three years, sailing here and yon, The Pamir bruised a lot of water Before she came at last upon The German submarine that got her.

These water bruisers, by the way, Were not the fast ships we're proud of; Nor were they armed as ships today That keep the submarine subsiding. They had no more protection than The skill of those brave men who saluted them;

And when the battle once began, Sheer seamanship was all availed them.

The Pamir was, for instance, chased A dozen times—she ran the gamut; And on occasions bravely faced The submarine and tried to ram it.

She went to Russia with supplies; To Corfu and the Dardanelles; Men greeted her with joyful cries; She came in battered up with sea.

Confusion? Why, she sometimes knew Not where to lay her burden down; Then kept her captain in a stew;

At times she merely milled around. She carried mules, munitions, men; And sometimes, braving storm and sea,

She took her cargo back again, Her masters failing to agree.

But what entrances one who reads This odyssey is what was said By seamens of a dozen breeds,

All to the salt of ocean bred.

Opinions? Sure, they had their own; Their human and their merry quips—

All of the savor only known To those who go about on ships.

One laughs, and tears bedim one's eyes;

One curses boobs upon the shore; How little landmen realize

What no clear voice has said before!

We are not told who this man is—This Homer of a newer age;

But honor and applause be his For every frank, courageous page!

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

WHEN the stories of German

atrocities reached the United States in the early part

of the war, and were doubted and denied, Newell Dwight Hillis went over there to see about it. He was there from June to September, and he saw about it. As a guest of the British and French Governments, he had opportunities of conversing with hundreds of victims of German savagery. He brought back an abundance of facts and a large number of photographs, which he made available to the public. The physician who entered into the book he has prepared is substantially the same as used in his addresses throughout the country, including some of the photographs. (Revell.)

AIRCRAFT AND SUBMARINES.

ATIMELY work, thoroughly done, is "Aircraft and Submarines," by Willis J. Abbott. The use of aircraft of all kinds and of underwater boats constitutes the most spectacular featuring of this war, and, though it is yet too early to determine just what they will do, will have an effect on the result of the struggle, they have already become formidable factors. Mr. Abbott obviously has devoted a very great deal of time to the study of these two agencies of warfare, and one finds compressed into his work an enormous fund of information that one could get otherwise only by reading scores of books.

The first 10 chapters are devoted to aircraft of all kinds—airplanes, military balloons and dirigibles. The history of flying is briefly outlined and the full story of the Wrights, Count Zeppelin, Santos-Dumont and others who have had a part in the development of this newest method of transportation is told. However, but a comparatively small part of the 10 chapters is devoted to this phase, the major portion being a study of the airplane and the dirigible, which we know them today. There are chapters on methods of war in the air, the United States at war and incidents of the war in the air. Curiously enough, Mr. Abbott makes a very convincing plea for the use of the airplane to carry mails and, just as he was closing his book, he learned that the Government was preparing to do this. He merely had time to mention the fact in his preface.

The last seven chapters of the book are on submarines, and in them is presented not only all that we know about submarines today and what they have accomplished as engines of war, but there also is given a complete history of the underwater craft. Full credit is given to John P. Holland and Simon Lake for their part in developing the invention. Both are Americans, and the fact that the submarine is an American invention is definitely established. It is not possible now to foresee the future of the war engine. It is still very effective, but not nearly so effective as it was some months ago. It is likely, too, that its effectiveness will be gradually diminished as the allies concentrate their efforts on its destruction, and it is entirely possible that it may be eliminated as an offensive weapon. But even if that should happen, it will always be useful in defensive warfare, particularly as a coast or harbor protector.

Mr. Abbott sees the submarine merely as a war vessel and in only a secondary role in that field. It can never become the capital ship of a navy, nor is there any hope that it ever will be used satisfactorily as a cargo carrier in peace times. The book is profusely illustrated with photographs and color plates. (C. Putnam's Sons.)

A HELPFUL WAR MAP.

FUNK & WAGNALLS, publishers

of the Literary Digest, have

issued a "Liberty Map of the World," size 4 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 6 inches and mounted on polished wood roller, ready for hanging. The map has been prepared with all that fidelity to detail and scale that has characterized the smaller maps that have been issued in the past from time to time and which have been noted for their clarity. The entire Western war area is enlarged to a scale of eight miles to the inch and all the railroads and highways are shown. It is, in every sense, a very helpful map. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

THE LIFE OF A DANCER.

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Then her manager is in love with

her and she is about to marry him,

in spite of her being a Jew and being

socially "impossible."

Something happens and all turns out to the satisfaction of the reader. (Macmillan.)

What is CASTORIA?

COUNT PAUL VASSILI'S story

of the life of the Czarina of Rus-

sia is a rational and convincing

account of situations which have

been portrayed with absurd exag-

geration by some other writers.

This writer deserves praise for the large

amount of illuminating information

he gives as to the life of the latest,

probably the last, of Russian Em-

presses, and its vastly important rela-

tion to the war and the Russian revo-

lution. The only fault to be found with this book is in the matter of its title, for which the publishers, rather than the author, are probably accountable. The book is called "Confessions of the Czarina." The interestingness of this title appears from the statement in the author's preface, that the book "does not contain one single word which I would like the reader to have believed to have been uttered personally by the former Czarina."

Madness was hereditary, the writer relates, in the Hesse-Darmstadt family to which the Princess Alix belonged. He says she was not desirous of marrying the Czar, and that the betrothal was brought about chiefly by the Kaiser's influence, and through the marriage of the Prince's brother, which changed her position in the Darmstadt court.

"She was not at all dazled by the prospect of becoming the Empress of Russia," the writer says. "She was vanity, and with her ideas of German grandeur, she thought herself superior to the Romanoffs, that she was long and unbroken line of ancestry.

"It is most likely that she had married a small German Prince or possibly a member of the royal house of Prussia," the writer says. "She did not think the Russians worth her while. She considered that they ought to feel highly honored by the fact that she had come to Russia, and in her mind she did not attach any more importance to the judgments they might be inclined to bestow in regard to her person than she would have done to the criticisms of the first beggar in the street. She arrived in her new home and determined to apply to it some of the methods used by the Germans in their treatment of their colonies. Her opinion in regard to Russia was that it ought to be nothing but a colony of the vast German Empire."

The Czarina, the writer says, is beyond all question the instrument of her husband's downfall. "Indeed, applying himself to the problems of the war, she became absorbed, thanks to the remonstrances of his wife, in the one thought of how to consolidate his own authority, due to the silence of the protestation of the country and its representatives in the Duma, and conclude a peace with Germany which would allow him to make an appeal to his troops to help him to crush once more the revolution which was hammering at his door."

But in visiting the front, the writer relates, the Czar found that his troops were not so anxious for peace as he had been led to believe, and that the army hated Germany. Alexander, head of the staff, urged an offensive on the Riga front, promising victory if the War Office would send sufficient ammunition to the front. An investigation showed that Protopoff, ally of Sturmer in pro-German plots in Petrograd, was instrumental in the supply of shells in the hope of forcing peace. The developments after this discovery led rapidly to the revolution, and the writer mentions the fact that the principal actors in

COMING!

The big Sunday Post-Dispatch with its popular Real Estate and Want Directory, containing 10,000 Offers of Employment, Rooms, Board, Houses, Homes, Real Estate and things wanted and for sale.—1½ Million Readers!

DEATHS

BEDZEK—On Friday, June 28, 1918, at 1 p.m., William Meyer Bedzek, of 805 North Fifteenth street, beloved husband of Anna, wife of Beszedek, brother of Harry Akec.

Funeral from Arthur J. Donnelly's funeral home, 11th and Locust, first and Washington streets, on Monday, July 1, at 10 a.m., to Calvary Cemetery.

BOPP—Entered into rest on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 10 a.m., John Bopp, at the age of 15 years 9 months, at residence, 6642 Chamberlain avenue.

Funeral Monday, July 1, at 10 a.m. Interment at Wesleyan Cemetery, Motor.

FELDMAN—Entered into rest on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 10 a.m., William Fred Feldman, beloved husband of Minnie Feldman (nee Koenig), mother of Carl, Charles, father-in-law, grandfather and brother, aged 47 years.

Funeral from residence, 1532 Short street, Monday, July 1, at 10 a.m., to St. Peter's Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited.

GARTNER—Entered into rest on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 10 a.m., Mr. Charles Gartner, beloved husband of Mary L. Gartner (nee Sipes), and dead father of Charles and Oliver Gartner.

Funeral from residence, 3654 Shaw avenue, Sunday, June 30, at 2 p.m., to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Private.

KREUTZER—Entered into rest on Friday, June 28, 1918, Katherine Kreutzer, deceased mother of John Kreutzer and Kate Broder.

Funeral from Albert Harrel's funeral home, 2000 Grand, Forest Park, June 30, at 2 p.m., to St. Peter's Cemetery.

LECHER—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 27, 1918, E. Lecher, 2511 Olive street, Wash., widow of Mollie Moeller (nee Henze), dearly beloved mother of Mollie, dear mother of Dr. Albert C. Moeller, dear sister and sister-in-law, after a lingering illness, aged 83 years.

Funeral Mass, June 28, 10 a.m., from Koch & Son's funeral rooms, North Fourteenth street, to Forest Cemetery.

MORGAN—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 27, 1918, at 10 p.m., Sarah James O'Brien, widow of Robert Morgan, mother of William, Harry, Glenn and Eason Morgan, Mrs. May Morgan, Mrs. Pearl Buhl, Mrs. Fay Connor and the late Stephen Morgan.

Funeral will take place from Arthur McElroy's funeral home, Twenty-first and Wash streets on Sunday, June 30, at 2 p.m., to Valhalla Cemetery. Friends are respected.

MURDOCH—Suddenly, on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 6 p.m., Effie Coral Murdoch, beloved wife of Benjamin E. Murdoch.

Due notice of funeral from residence, 5742 McPherson avenue, on Saturday, June 29, at 10 a.m., to Valhalla Cemetery.

OKER—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 27, 1918, at 10 p.m., Mary Keeler, beloved wife of the late James Oker, and dear mother of Robert, Orville and Edward O'Keefe, and the late Margaret and Mary O'Keefe.

Funeral from Southern parlor, 7315 South Broadway, on Monday, July 1, at 8:30 a.m., to SS. Mary and Joseph Church, thence to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

PULS—Entered into rest on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 10 a.m., Ethel Puls, beloved daughter of the late Eberhard Puls.

Funeral Mass, June 29, at 10 a.m., from Alton's funeral parlors, 2002 Wash street, to Valhalla Cemetery.

SCHLUTER—Entered into rest on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 8:30 a.m., Herman Schluter, beloved mother of Carl and Herman Schluter, Kieffer (nee Schluter), and our dear mother-in-law, and grandmother, aged 66 years.

Funeral on Monday, July 1, at 2:30 p.m., from Deiter's funeral home, Deiter Avenue, to New St. Marcus Cemetery. Carriages.

SCHLEITER—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 27, 1918, at 10:15 a.m., Herman Schleiter, beloved husband of Carol Schleiter, mother of Carl, father of Mrs. Clara Hucker, Mrs. Dora Hunning, Mrs. Ella Scharlott (nee Schleiter), Lotte, Herman Jr., and Carl Schleiter, our dear mother-in-law, and father-in-law, at the age of 65 years.

Funeral Sunday, June 28, at 2 p.m., from Alton's funeral parlors, 2002 Wash street, to Valhalla Cemetery.

SIEBEKE—Entered into rest on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 10 a.m., Charles William Siebeke, husband of Julia Siebeke (nee Maloney), dear father of Carl Siebeke, dear son of Charles and William Siebeke, and our dear brother, at the age of 35 years.

Due notice of funeral from residence of his parents, 3919A West Avenue.

WATSON—On Friday, June 28, 1918, after a long illness, Mrs. William Watson, beloved wife of William H. Watson, and sister of Mrs. W. B. Ver Steeg.

Funeral from 4616 Lindell boulevard, Sunday, June 29, at 2 p.m., in casket private. Please omit flowers.

Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

PERSONAL

ADOPTION

SPECIAL NOTICE—I hereby give notice that I have, after the due notice, renounced all responsibility for any debt or obligation contracted or incurred by my son, Frank F. Ring, or any other person whomsoever, unless such debt or obligation be expressly authorized by me.

WILL F. RINGE
Dated June 1, 1918.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST

AUTOMOBILE TIRE—Lost on Skinker road, between Lindell and Forsythe av., March 1918, good condition, \$10.

BATHING CARE—Lost: spring handles, at Forest Park Highlands, Friday, containing two towels, one white, one blue, size 20x30. Reward \$10. Phone Simon 2025. Columbia (67).

BOOK—Lost: red memorandum indexed book full, bound in cloth, containing lost rings in city hall, to be returned, lost June 26, 1918, at 10:30 a.m., to restaurant, 1223 Market st. \$2 reward.

BRACELET—Lost: thin link, with small set; child's gift from father; France; return value \$10. Reward \$10. Post-Dispatch. (67)

BRONER—Lost: in the War Dept. in Weston, by Suburban tracks; owner same as medal; liberal reward, \$100.

DOG—Lost: valuable collie, vicinity of 3000 block of Locust, pet. Call 4047 Delmar, Lincoln Park.

HAT—Lost: boy's hat, at Mehae Theater, return \$12. McDonald.

LAWLIENH—Lost: diamond, in vicinity of 11th and Locust, good reward for return to 2512 Cass av.

LICENSE PLATE—Lost: State auto license plate, No. 114 Chestnut, 1917, return to Industrial Loan Co., 114 Chestnut, St. Louis.

MONEY—Lost: \$15, Friday at 12:30, at Old Franklin Inn, 1462 Laurel, Delmar.

PISTOL—Lost: revolver, .38 cal., liberal reward, \$400. Delmar, Lincoln Park.

PIN—Lost: gold, monogram M. G. in crest, with diamonds, from father; return to Coffey's, 11th and Locust.

POCKET WATCH—Lost: sans, Wednesday, 10 a.m., Market car; finder please call Marcella 2824 or Section 307W; reward.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST

FOODIE DOG—Lost, answers to name of Foodie, chihuahua, 10 weeks old, male, black and tan, Alabama and receive reward.

HOUSEKEEPER—Lost on Locust car, at south end; containing \$30, and some silver belonging to widow, liberal reward.

PURSE—Lost: containing \$100, Calvary Cemetery, 10 a.m., to Calvary Cemetery.

PURSE—Lost: containing \$100, Calvary Cemetery, 10 a.m., to Calvary Cemetery.

PURSE—Lost: small black containing \$100, Lindell and Taylor, and New Forest Park and New Forest.

PURSE—Lost: small, downtown department store, containing \$100 and change, by working girl; finder please return to 11th and Locust, care W. W. C. Anthon and receive reward.

SCARF PIN—Lost: The Lost diamond, on Agents' Salesmen, Cavassos, 800 Grand, St. Louis.

SPECTACLES—Lost: between Lindell and Forest Park, and New Forest Park.

STOLE—Lost: ladies' black plian, size 12, lifetime, Box J-104. Post-Dispatch. (67)

SWIMMING COAT—Lost: pink, size 12, Lindell and Taylor, and New Forest Park.

UMBRELLA—Lost: silk, Natural Bridge car, handle missing; return to 2202 Grand, M. F. E. Taylor, Market car or Forest Park High-ways; reward \$10. Box 3018. Sunday Times.

WATCH—Lost: black, watch bob, black watch bob, 10 a.m., to Sunday Times.

WRENTHAM—Lost: 3 or 4 days' work, every week; washing or cleaning paint work. Box H-104. Post-Dispatch. (67)

HELP WANTED

SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS

LAUNDRESS—Sit, by colored girl. Address Martha Williams, 2843 Clark av.

LAUNDRESS—Sit, by colored, Tuesdays, Victor 150, Grand 272.

NURSE—Graduate, desire work as office attendant, nursing or teaching.

STENOGRAPHER—Capable, desire substitute position if satisfactory; references. Box 208. Post-Dispatch.

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STENOGRAPHER—Capable,

Offers of
Readers!

D-WOMEN, GIRLS

Experienced; good per
light factory. Apply
good wages; steady
work. Wm. & Sons, 122½ Washington.
(c)

GENERAL
EMPLOYMENT
LOCAL OFFICES
EXCELLENT;
BELL LINDELL AND
WOMAN'S
wages to right party;
Linden Springs Quarry
Felden, Taylor and
Berlin.

JOSEPH FEEDER—General Print
Co., 101 Morgan St., St. Louis.
(c)

WOMAN'S
GENERAL
EMPLOYMENT
LOCAL OFFICES
EXCELLENT;
BELL LINDELL AND
WOMAN'S
wages to right party;
Linden Springs Quarry
Felden, Taylor and
Berlin.

Long Distance Telephone Operators
Telephone and Telegraph Co., of
an exceptional opportunity to learn
working conditions and opportunities for ad-
vancement. Salary paid while learning
and acquiring knowledge. Ask
for any other details
about Appear to Michael Lindell, the
operator. Address to Michael Lindell, 101 Morgan
St. and 9th St., American Tel. and Tel.
(c)

ENTRY GIRL—Hotel, Hotel, Taylor and
Berlin.

JOSEPH FEEDER—General Print
Co., 101 Morgan St., St. Louis.
(c)

DRIVING MACHINE OPERATORS—\$15
per week.

BROTHEL COOK—Short hours. Your
salary and Cafes. \$15. Sarah.
(c)

LADY STENOGRAPHER—And office assist-
ant. Apply in own handwriting: state
and installing. Electric Co.
(c)

STENOGRAPHER—Easy work; short hours;
must have some experience. Box W-162.
(c)

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, to do also
writing; must be quick and accurate; steady
work. \$15 per week. Hall Chemical Co.
(c)

STENOGRAPHER—Bring your wages; you
can have evenings and Sundays. Box 1000.
(c)

STENOGRAPHER—Bring your wages; you
can have evenings and Sundays. Box 1000.
(c)

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced; Young's
Bakery and Cafes. \$15. Sarah.
(c)

ARM WAITRESSES—Experienced; Edi-
torial, 101 N. 18th. \$15.
(c)

WAITRESSES—Arm; for American restaurant,
14th Market.
(c)

WAITRESSES—To work nights; also dinner
and supper girl. Jesters' Restaurant.
(c)

WAITRESSES—At once; experience unne-
cessary. United Railway Restaurant, 3007
Park Av.
(c)

CASH FOR NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, CIG-
ARETTES, SHEAR, 226A Cass Av.
(c)

CLEAN WORK; GOOD
PAY; GOOD CHANCE
FOR ADVANCEMENT.
(c)

WE NEED A NUMBER OF
YOUNG WOMEN TO LEARN
TECHNOLOGY. WE ARE
TEACH YOU AND PAY YOU
TO WORK LEARN AND DO
WORKING CONDITIONS PRO-
VIDED. APPLIED INSTRUCTION
AT NEAREST TELE-
PHONE OFFICE.
(c)

SOUTHERN BELL
TELEPHONE CO. (c)

WANTED; intelligent girls, 16 years
of age, pleasant work.
(c)

WANTED; light factory work.
STANDARD ADDING
CO., 3701 Forest
(c)

lored; for light fac-
tory; advanced pay. Ap-
Commercial. (c)

pick pecans; ad-
pay. Apply 200 S.
(c)

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CO., 3701 Forest
(c)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN, GIRLS

BUSINESS FOR SALE

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES—MISCELLANEOUS

ROOMS FOR RENT—SOUTH

ROOMS WITH BOARD—WEST

FURNISHED FLATS—APARTMTS

OFFICES

PARK
YOUR
AUTO
AT YOUR
DOOR



3 OFFICES
For Lease in the New
Post-Dispatch
Building

on the Broadcast
Thoroughfare

Olive and Twelfth St.
Plaza

Just a Minute From Here
or There.

With These
ADVANTAGES:

All Modern Conveniences
Reached by 16 Car Lines
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District

Six Minutes From Banking
Center

For Floor Plans and Other
Information Apply to
CORNET & ZEBIG,

Agents
719 Chestnut St.
or
W. E. Taylor, Post-Dispatch
Business Office.

(12)

BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES

NORTH

COTTAGE—For sale, 3 rooms, frame, 4200
ft. front, garden, stable, chicken yard.
(c)

COTTAGE—For sale, 4 rooms, Fairground
Park, lot 5812, \$1250.

COTTAGE—For sale, 5 rooms, Spaulding,
3rd floor, garden, stable, chicken yard.
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COTTAGE—For sale, 5 rooms, Spaulding,
3rd floor, garden, stable

GERMAN CRIMES IN SMALLER EAST BELGIAN TOWNS DESCRIBED BY BRAND WHITLOCK

Louvain Stands as Classic Instance of Frightfulness Practiced by Invaders, but Several Lesser Places Suffered Even More Greatly.

LOUVAIN will remain perhaps the classic instance of schrecklichkeit; it resumes and sums up in the general mind the sinister history of those terrible times. But it was not the worst; Vise was worse, and so was Dinant, and so was Aarschot, and worst of all perhaps was Taminne. Vise was the first; it was near there that on the second of August the Germans wilfully violating their treaty, invaded the little land they had sworn to protect. Going from St. Remy along the road of the Three Chimneys, the route the Germans took from Aachen to Vise, one comes to a turn in the highway, where in place of the fine old sixteenth century house belonging to the De Bochgrave family, there stands now only a mass of blackened walls.

And there, along the Meuse, below one lies a silent city; its empty chambers open to the sky, it might be Pompeii. The ruins might be left there for centuries. There is not a living being there. The devastation, the destruction, are absolute, the silence complete; it is the very abomination of desolation, a mass of brick and stone and charred beams, crumbling white facades, whose windows, with their casements blackened by fire, store like the hollow sockets of skulls. Of the 4000 inhabitants, not one is there, not a house is standing, not a roof remains.

The taverns where the people used to go in joyous bands to eat of the famous roast goose, are heaps of cinders; the very trees in their gardens, under whose boughs the youth of Liege used to dance the crumignon, have been burned. The scaling walls of the church tremble in the wind, the roof has fallen in; the towers with their bells, the organs and the statues, have tumbled into bits. The work that would have required days was accomplished by German organization in a night.

And my lawyer friend, who was born there, when he saw it from the turn in the road of the Three Chimneys, and looked on the ruins lying before him along the highway to the Meuse, said:

"Since there is nothing left with which to begin life anew, let the city be preserved as it is; a holy necropolis and a shrine; a monument to the implacable ferocity of German kultur."

The German troops entered St. Remys-Arteau on the fourth of August at 10 o'clock in the morning; they came in an endless stream that rolled on like a tide to the Meuse. Those first comers did no harm to the civilians; it was not until they had been checked by the Belgian army that the civil population had to suffer. They fell back, and because Vise lay on the main road leading from the Meuse to the Sambre, they put it to fire and sword; and whole families, threatened with shooting if they should leave their houses, were burned alive in their homes—men, women and children.

The old cure of the parish of St. Remy, having buried a neighboring priest, shot down because the Belgian Engineers had used the tower of his church for observations, remarked to a German officer that it was unjust; that it was the military, and not the priest, that had set up the observation post, and that the priest had no means of preventing them from doing so. And the officer replied:

"Yes, all that is true, but war is war; and they did right to shoot the priest."

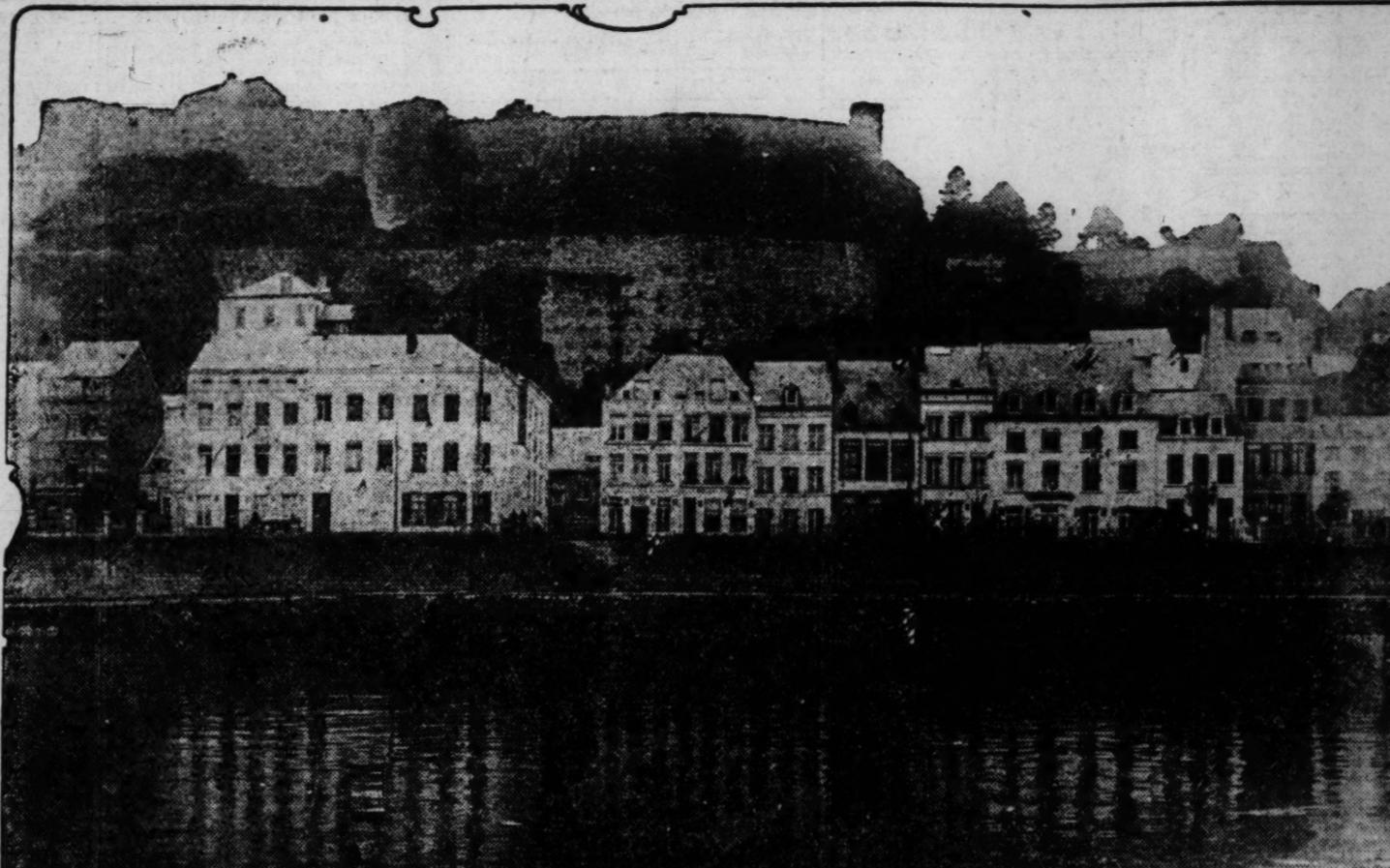
Cure Wanders in Fields

ALL the old cure could do was to go out of his parsonage, and over the fields alone in the dark night; he could not see two paces ahead of him, but to right and left he heard cries of pain and the groans of dying men and there alone on the field, turning about, he made the sign of the cross many times, giving a general absolution to all those nameless ones who were dying there.

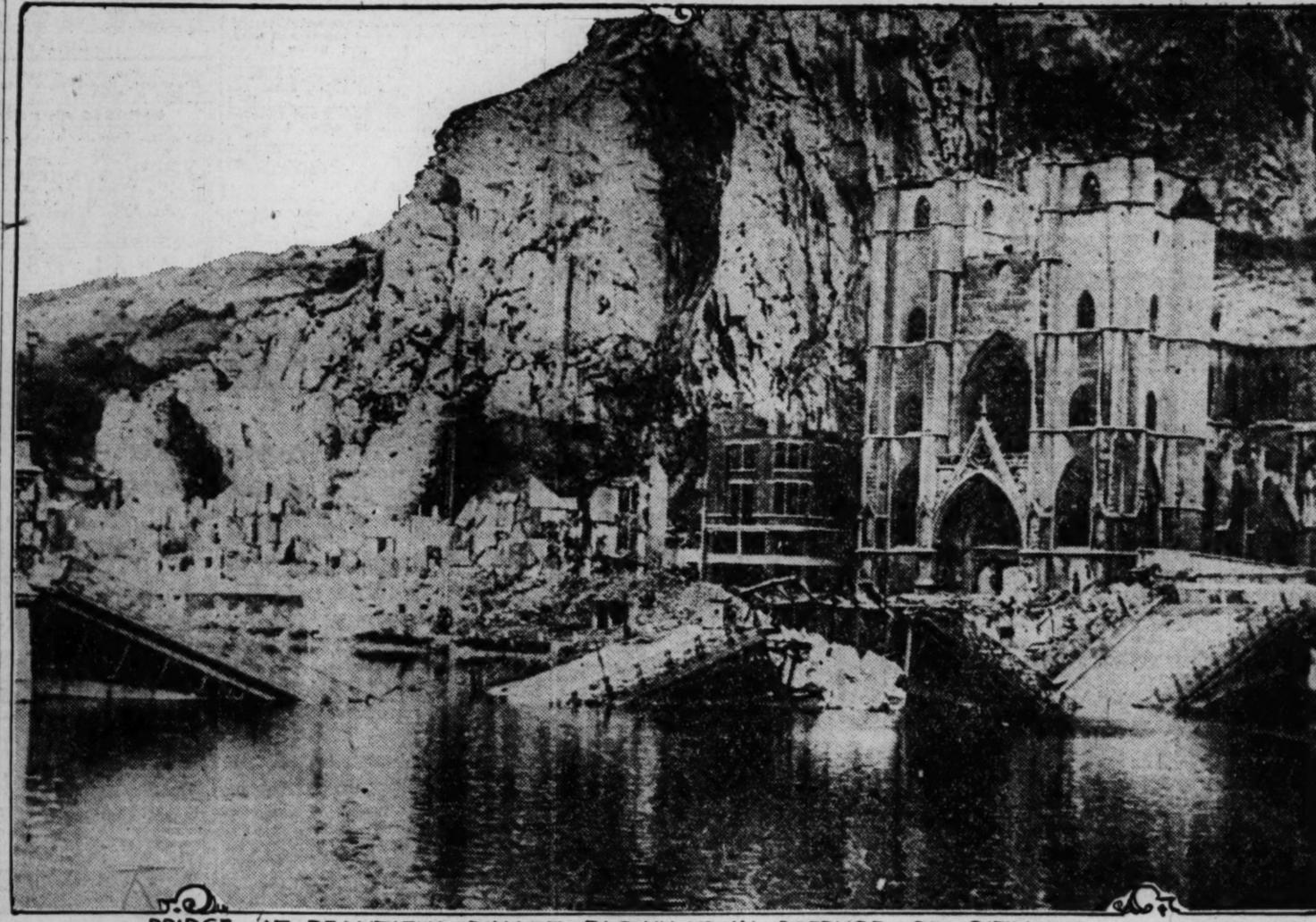
We had just begun to hear of the horror of Dinant when the horror of Louvain came upon us, and because that was nearer, more immediate, it dulled the impression of the other dead; we did not realize that the charming little town, set like a jewel in the meadow, with the picturesque rock of its citadel and the curiously Oriental spire of the old church of Notre Dame, was no more.

"Dinant has been destroyed," said someone most casually; it was but one more detail in the great catastrophe. It was the first of September, when we were beginning to get the events of Louvain in order in our minds, that the two men came in from Dinant. I have since read the story many times and in many reports, but their account in all essentials was sufficient; the others could but piece out the recital with shocking details, until a long while afterwards we had the sinister necrology—the names and ages of the 606 victims of the massacre—old men of 70 and 80, and women, and little children, and babies in their mothers' arms.

The Germans had entered Dinant on the sixth of August. The townfolk had heard of the destruction of Vise, but they did not believe it. There were skirmishes in the country round between Uhlans, making reconnaissances, and Belgian and French troops, but that was all. Then the French, the Belgian line, but were repulsed, and fell back in retreat. The Dinantais thought that the French had definitely won the engagement, and that they were among friends, but just at nightfall on the twenty-first a band of German soldiers, about 150 in all, dashed down the road from Ciney and along the Rue St. Jacques, shouting like savages, smashing street lamps, firing into windows, throwing incendiary bombs into houses, terrorizing the population of the quarter of St. Roch, "shooting up" the town, as they used to say in the Far West. Then suddenly, early on the morning of the twenty-third, German troops began pouring into the town from all four quarters; they came by the Lougny road, by the Ciney road, by the Froideval road, but principally by the Montagne de St. Nicolas, and while the people were still looking across the river, were screaming overhead, the soldiers turned the inhabitants out of doors, set the dwellings on fire, herded the people in a mass, and marched them across the city, their hands above their heads, to the Place d'Armes. The men were separated from the



NAMUR—CITADEL AND RIVER MEUSE IN FOREGROUND



BRIDGE AT BEAUTIFUL DINANT BLOWN UP IN DEFENSE OF CITY . . .

of straw all around the house and set it on fire; but by fortunate chance, the Germans overlooked a cellar window, and the people crawled out by one of this and escaped.

Women and children were forced to stand by and witness the murder of husbands or fathers, one woman, Madame Alain, who had given birth to a child three days before, was born fortuitously a matress by German soldiers, who said they would compel her to look on while they shot her husband, but her cries and supplications finally moved the soldiers to spare the husband's life.

The soldiers "stood by laughing" while the executions were going on. During all that night of the twenty-third they marched about the city, setting fire to such buildings as had escaped shelling, and when the fires slackened somewhat they systematically pillaged everywhere—in the famous wine cellar, of course, in banks, the safes of which they blew open, and in jewelry shops, whence they bore off silver and plate, and wherever there was property to be taken they placed guards to protect it from all but their own robbery!

And when their rage was spent, out of 1400 houses but 400 remained, the old Church of Notre Dame, that had survived the wars of 700 years, was destroyed, the picturesque tower no longer reared itself under the rock of the citadel, the College and the Hotel de Ville all were reduced to ruins.

Evening came; the soldiers were fumbling among the mass of dead. Some were still living, some, by a miracle, were uninjured. And these were dragged from the pile of bodies and made to dig a pit and to tumble into it the bodies of the victims of the tragedy, their relatives, their neighbors and their friends.

After Dinant, we began to have news of Namur. Even in those lovely September days the town was still living under a reign of terror. The Germans, after a bombardment lasting two hours, had entered on the twenty-second of August, the same Sunday that witnessed the horror at Dinant. At 6:30 that evening soldiers, with fixed bayonets and drawn revolvers, entered every house in the neighborhood of the railway station, ordered the people into the street; they gathered about 500 of them in the great waiting room of the station. They were to be held as prisoners. But after an hour the women and children were released, while the men and youths were detained. An hour later a German officer entered the hall. A man described the strange scene, the strange method. The officer stood there before them, with heels together, then suddenly shouted:

"Declaration!"

He paused; then:

"We make war on armies, not on the populations."

Perhaps he was reading it. Then he went on to announce that if they fired on the German soldiers they would all be shot, and he told them the fate of Andenne.

At 10 o'clock the same officer returned, again, with his strange formula:

"Silence!"

"Declaration!"

And after that:

"You may go now," he continued; "if you have arms you must surrender them at once,

then you may go."

The people remained calm, and in a pathetic effort to placate the soldiers, even served them. And on the night of the twenty-seventh, suddenly, no one knew why, the Germans began to set fire to the houses. The Hotel de Ville and nearly all the houses in the Place d'Armes, many buildings in the Place Leopold, and many residences as far as the Rue des Brasseurs, were consumed by the flames. And it was a final touch, one is almost tempted to say artistic, to the terror of that night, that all through its horrors, tragic hours the Germans kept the church bells tolling.

And one night, just as I was going to bed, a man told me how the Germans had set fire to the Eye and Ear Hospital, without giving them time to evacuate the sick who were lying there, so that the patients perished in the flames.

They will tell you in Belgium that Namur escaped the fate of Dinant and Louvain because there was a disagreement among the Germans, some wishing to destroy it, while the milder party wished merely to exact a tribute from it. I know nothing of the facts, except that Namur paid a contribution of \$2,000,000 francs (\$6,400,000).

Belgians Blow Up Bridge

ON the morning of Aug. 19, in the course of sharp fighting, the Belgians blew up the bridge across the river, and then evacuated the town. The Germans entered immediately, seized the civic treasure and took the Belgians as a hostage. In the afternoon the infantry entered and except for the brutalities of drunken soldiers, quiet prevailed during that night. The next afternoon the Germans threw a temporary bridge over the Meuse and began crossing. The inhabitants were watching them from the windows. Suddenly, at 6 p.m., there was a shot; then a fusilade; the soldiers on the bridge waved, fell back and, panic-stricken, began running wildly, and all night the killing and pillaging went on.

It went on the next day, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 21, soldiers began breaking into houses and turning the inmates into the street. The crowd was ordered to walk toward the Place des Tilleuls. Those who did not walk fast enough were shot down. A Flemish clock-maker came out of his dwelling supporting his aged father-in-law; he was ordered to hold up his hands, but he could not do so without letting the old man fall, so a soldier struck him in the neck with an ax. Arrived at the Place des Tilleuls, the women and children were separated from the men, and, haphazard, the soldiers picked out 40 or 50 men and shot them down in cold blood.

And all the while, day and night, in the flaming streets, the pillage and the murder went on, the man who described it all to me had a vivid memory of "tall red-headed soldier" who was particularly conspicuous by the ferocity with which he wielded his ax and mutilated his victims, a baby among them, in the arms of its mother.

"This is for you; you will not be burned there."

And suddenly, the houses knew not why, the soldiers seized their arms and under strict order marched away and thus sternly delivered the prisoners tied, pausing only for a last glance at the bodies of their companions huddled there against the wall where they had been shot during the night.

Madame Thielmans has told the story of Ar-

shot better than I, or anyone, can tell it. It may be noted that the greater part of the inhabitants of Aarschot who had fled the town shut up in the church for days with hardly food; on Aug. 23 they were marched to Louvain and turned loose to be fired on by German soldiers, the following day they were marched back to Aarschot, and again shut up, the men in the church, the women in a building below to Mr. Fontaine."

Many women and girls were violated by German soldiers. Seventy-eight men were taken outside the town and literally made to run a gauntlet; German gendarmes struck them on the butts of their revolvers; and of 75 men three escaped death. Others were ranged in line, the Germans shooting every third man.

The Germans killed over 150 of the inhabitants of Aarschot, among them eight women and several children, and on the sixth of September 22 were carted off in wagons to Germany. The village and burning continued for days and a great quantity of furniture and objects of art were sent to Germany. In the seven small villages surrounding Aarschot, 42 persons were killed, 115 houses were burned and 223 were pillaged.

400 Slain in Taminne

IHAVE said that the worst of all was Taminne, but perhaps it only seems the worst because it made such an impression on the minds of the young men of the C. R. B. They were always talking of it.

"Yes, but have you seen Taminne?" they were saying whenever the conversation, as it did periodically, with a kind of fatal irrelevancy, turned to the atrocities. They knew Taminne only as it passed through it back and forth on their way and from the Borinage, and all they had seen was the poor little cemetery there in the churchyard, crowded with the new-made graves. When wood crosses all bore the same date.

Many of the young men of the C. R. B. whose experience of human kind had been forming as their own nature was kind, came with the skepticism that did so much credit to their ancestors, but somehow that little graveyard at Taminne was more potent as proof to them than more direct and positive evidence could have been.

Taminne is a little mining town on the banks down in what is known as the Borinage, the coal fields between Namur and Charleroi. The Rue church stands on the village green overlooking the river, its facade all splattered where the bullets and mitraille spattered against it. And the little graveyard beside the church there are hundreds of new-made graves, long rows of them each with its small wooden cross and its little flowers. The crosses stand in rows in a row, loosely room to walk between them. They were of new, of painted wood, alike except for the names and ages—13 to 84. But they all bore the same inscription date, Aug. 22, 1914.

The Germans had been in Taminne for seven days but the occupation was what would be called for the times, peaceful; the only deed of violence, it seems, concerned the killing of a girl and two brothers, they were standing on the village green staring at the German soldiers, who were suddenly turned and killed them. The French were holding the bridge on the Sambre; there was a sharp fight, and after the Germans had carried the bridge, they sent the main body of the troops on after the French, but they left enough troops behind to wreak the usual vengeance on the civilians. The Germans then began to pillage and burn the houses, 676 of them; then they turned all the inhabitants into the street, promiscuously marching about them in bodies, in order, as the man from whom we had the story said, "to terrorize the population and to frighten the women and children." It went on for long hours; they were given no food or drink.

During a halt they forced them to lie beneath the machine guns, then they lined them up against the church wall and performed a mock execution, that is, the soldiers fired over the heads of the victims." It was the evening of Saturday, the 22d, about 7 o'clock, when about 80 men were massacred in St. Martin's square, on the river bank, and the women folk, their wives, mothers, daughters, were assembled by the soldiers to witness the scene.

"They lined up their victims," said the man from Taminne, "in three rows along the Sambre and the river Semois and found itself in the center of a battle between French and German troops. The Germans entered and sacked the village on Aug. 22; they burned every house in it; not one was left. The entire male population, 117 men and, for some reason the gentleman did not know, one woman, were massacred. The woman was Madame Hurk, and she was French; perhaps that is why she was arrested."

The next morning they were all taken to Arlon, forced to walk the entire distance under heavy escort, and reminded constantly that they would be shot upon their arrival. No one of them could speak German, so in one of the villages through which they passed, knowing of a man who could speak that language, they asked him to accompany them and to interpret for them at the trial which they expected to have the next morning. He consented and joined them. Upon their arrival at Arlon, without any semblance of trial, they were aligned before the railroad station and shot down—including the interpreter, whom the Germans refused to hear. Madame Hurlux, as she died, shouted: "Vive la France!"

When the Germans arrived at Monceau-sur-Sambre, a suburb of Charleroi, they had a list of the names of the men and officers of the highest persons of the place which it is believed were furnished by a German who had worked in the Zimmerman factory at Monceau. They seized this hundred as hostages; among them were five well-known citizens who afterwards related their experiences for me.

The Germans, with the band of hostages, set out on the high road toward Montigny, forcing their prisoners to run, with their arms raised, in front of Uhlans, who prodded them with their lances and struck them with the butts of their guns and, when they would not run fast enough, charged the horses upon them. One of the men from the banks, were killed as they struggled in the water; that after the first volley the Germans ordered the survivors to arise, and that it was at this time that the machine gun was used. Others told of dreadful tales of the killing of the wounded. That there should have been confused accounts of what transpired, there is that summer twilight on that village green by the river side with its horrid deeds, is not surprising. Darkness fell; soldiers, using electric pocket lamps, prowled through the rows of fallen, striking with the butts of their rifles or with their bayonets those who still breathed.

Some day, no doubt, the evidence will all be accounted for and the whole truth told. There is no available testimony from German sources; in the White Book, issued to explain and justify all that was done in Belgium, there is no reference to Taminne, no mention of it.

But when the firing had ceased that night, there were more than 400 dead; their bodies lay there, women, too, and children. And the groups are there nearby, in the cemetery, and the ages given as from 13 to 84.

The bodies lay there stark on the green all night, sentinels guarding them. The next day they were buried in one trench.

"At the beginning of last week"—our narrative began on Sept. 7—"the inhabitants were able to remove the bodies and bury decently each one. Several hours were spent in this dismal undertaking. One of my brothers and my brother-in-law came on Wednesday, Sept. 2, to identify the body of my poor brother, and buried it in vain for the Germans to have it removed to the family vault. My brothers were able to identify themselves—and this detail is not without importance—that a sum of 3000 francs, which my brother had pocketed before leaving his house, so that it would not be stolen when the place came to be pillaged, had disappeared. My sister, who resides in the same house as my brother, was informed of this fact. Highway robbers demand your money or your life; but the Germans took both your money and your life!"

(Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday Post-Dispatch.)

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**Editorial
News P
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SATURDAY**

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Editorial Page
News Photographs
Women's Features
SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

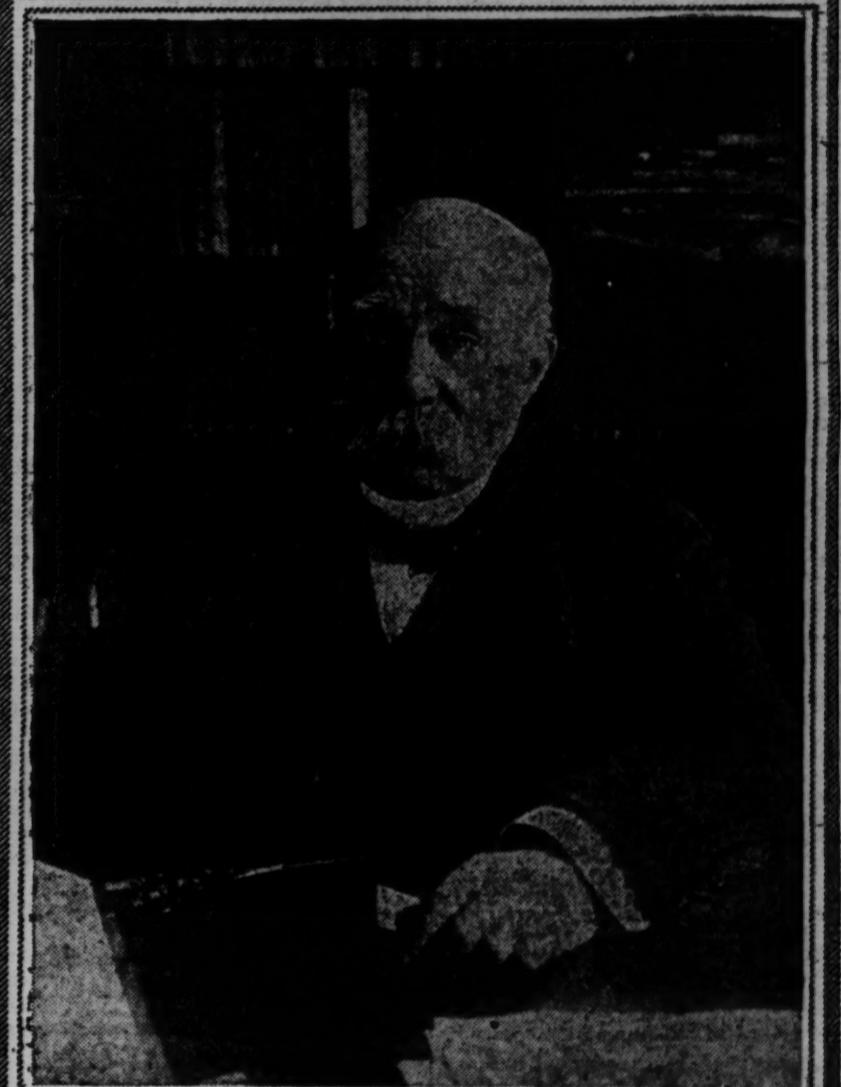
DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
Sporting News
Market Reports
SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918.



"GETTING IN THE WHEAT" in St. Louis County.

Snapshots taken on the Hart farm, of 900 acres, near Ferguson. This year's yield, the owner declares, is the finest in all his experience. Every one helped in the farm harvest, including girls from neighboring towns.



Richard Cleveland, son of Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States; now a private in the U.S. Marines...

ATTENTION
TO-NIGHT WE MUST SIGN UP
YOU MUST ATTEND THE BIG MEET
IF YOU RESPECT THE PROCLAMATION
EVERY LOYAL CITIZEN WILL

arly. Some witnesses country and gave their the English or the Belgians that the first volley was at after this a number of and escaped by swimming upon by the soldiers killed as they struggled in the first volley the Germans arise, and that it was at the gun was used. Others the killing of the wounded have been confused and, there in that summer green by the river side, is not surprising. Dark electric pocket lamps, of the fallen, striking rifles or with their bayonets.

The evidence will all be told. There is no German source; for to explain and justify it, there is no reference of it.

It had ceased that night 20 dead; their bodies lying children. And the graves cemetery, and the arms

in stark on the green all them. The next day trench. last week our narrator inhabitants were able to bury decently each one in this dismal underworld and my brother-in-law, Sept. 2, to identify the, and begged in vain for removed to the family were able to satisfy them without importance France, which my brother leaving his house, so that it the place came to be used. My sister, who remained as my brother, was highway robbers demand; but the Germans take our life!"

of Brand Whitlock's in next Saturday's

lock, 1918, under the title "The German Occupation," printed in Great Britain, rights reserved for France, Russia and the Balkans, by special arrangement Syndicate.

The crowd which gathered at noon Friday to witness the dedication of the War Saving White House, which has been erected in front of the Post Office on Olive street.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
in France. © COM. PUB. IN.

Gen. Doyen, commander of the Marine Corps in France, studying war map.

© COM. PUB. IN.

The Pirates Picked Meadows for a "Hayseed," but He Proved a Pretty Wise Acre

TWO NEW PLAYERS TO PERFORM WITH CARDINALS TODAY

Rankin Johnson to Pitch Opener of Double-Header—John Beall in Outfield.

HORNSBY BACK IN FORM

Texas Slugger Gets Two Doubles and Triple—Pirates Are Beaten, 8 to 1.

St. Louis Fans Pay \$7,865.68 War Taxes at Browns' Games

St. LOUIS fans have paid \$7,865.68 in war taxes thus far at Sportsman's Park according to figures obtained from Business Manager Bob Quinn. This total represents the revenue derived from games played at the American League park since the season as far as it has advanced.

The total number of games played, which is 32, includes four which were started in the spring series between the Browns and Indians. For 6 days in April the Government received \$2,198.56 in war taxes. Just 5 games were played at Sportsman's Park in May and for these the war tax amounted to \$1,16.57.

The long stretch of games at home during the current month boosted the Government's income considerably. The total for 21 games in June reached \$4,552.29.

Cardinal followers, who have seen players come and go this season with the rapidity of machine gun bullets, will have a chance to look over two more strangers, providing the weather permits the scheduled double-header with the Pittsburgh Pirates this afternoon. Manager Jack Hendricks of the Knot Holes announced this morning that Rankin Johnson, the hurler obtained from Milwaukee, will pitch the first game of the twin bill.

Johnson is a right-hander and not a youngster by any means. He has had a stormy career in baseball, having had a trial with several clubs in the American League, thence hopping to the Federal circuit, from which he was shunted to the minors, falling to Fort Worth in the Texas League. From there he worked his way back up the ladder to Class AA baseball, with Milwaukee.

Beall to Show in Right.

John Beall, another Milwaukeean, will supplement Rogers Hornsby in right field, according to a statement from Hendricks. Beall has been absent since the Cardinals returned home, having been given permission to move his family here. With Beall in right, Hornsby will move back to his old position at shortstop, unless it is found that his spiked thumb interferes with his throwing.

The Cards, small baggers, the second game of the series with the Pirates yesterday and in so doing, brought back memories of the third place organization of 1917. For Rogers Hornsby was in form and when the full import of the situation became known, he means to let Hornsby crack two clean doubles and a triple in four trips to the plate. He was poling the ball to all fields and the box score is glaring proof of the association that the Cardinals are a very different ball club than the Marlin slugger at his best.

Of the eight runs the Cardinals scored, Hornsby drove in three and scored three himself. With Heathcote, he had a double and a single, bashed a double to right. Again in the second, with Baird and Grimm on the sacks, Hornsby cracked one of Bob Harmon's offerings to right center for a triple.

Get Some More, Rogers.

It was the first three-bagger on the home grounds for Hornsby since the opening day of the season. The hit was placed in the Texan's favorite spot, midway between the center and right fielders, hitting the pavilion on the first bounce.

Grafeau was also deserving of honorable mention. Three times he drove Hornsby across the plate, twice with singles and again with a double in the fifth inning. Paulette is playing great ball for the Knot Holes now and has been mentioned. Although a first baseman, he is by all odds the best player Hendricks has had at second base this season. His fielding is marvelous at times and despite the fact that he would be a better hitter, Grafeau is pulling them far and often and particularly in the pinch, which is what counts the most.

Rain Halted Game.

After Lee Meadows had fanned in the fourth inning, Umpire Moran was forced to call a halt on the matines because of an impending storm, which made it too dark to play. The rain caused a delay of almost half an hour.

Moran's Queer Ruling.

This same Umpire Moran was guilty of an exceedingly queer ruling after the resumption of play. Before he had officially called "play ball" he called Manager Hendricks from the side lines. Hendricks this morning he didn't offer any strenuous objection because he wanted to win the game. However, it's hard to see where Moran can find a ruling to back him in the authority he assumed.

Today's double bill with the Pirates will begin at 2 p.m. One of the Cardinal southpaws will work in the second game, while Beale probably will use Erskine Mayer, recently of the Phillies, and Frank Miller.

National Champion at 16; Youth Who May Rival Evans



CHICK EVANS, AGE 16

BOBBY JONES

Pietzcker, Photographer.

Bobby Jones, Like Chick Evans, Faces Championship Golf Career at Age of 16

Atlanta Boy, Here for Red Cross Foursome, Played in His First National Tourney When Not Quite 15.

By John E. Wray.

What golfing future is in store for "Bobby" Jones, the 16-year-old Atlanta prodigy who is one of the quartet of nationally-known players featured in the Red Cross drive at Sunset Hill Club this afternoon? It is a question that may find an answer in the career of one of his fellow players today—Charles "Chick" Evans.

Except that Jones began his climb toward national fame a year or two earlier, he is in almost exactly the same position, with reference to his prospects, that Evans faced in the year 1906, when he made his first big tournament debut here. Both acquired championship form while mere boys; both possessed the proper tournament disposition; both had national championship ambitions; both apparently owned that quiet persistence which "arrives" eventually.

One difference lay in this—that, whereas, Evans was a poor boy, risen from a caddy and with his livelihood to make, Jones began under more fortunate financial circumstances. Evans Played Here in 1906.

Evans worked out his prospects splendidly. His first big tournament of more than Chicago importance was the Trans-Mississippi of 1906, played on the Glen Echo links here, at that time shown in a picture elsewhere on this page. Since that time, Evans has run the gamut of fame, save only for capturing the British amateur title. His first Western championship was won from Albert Stoeckel in 1909, then 19 years of age. Subsequently, he won the same honor in 1910 (together with the Western open championship), 1912 and 1913. Two years ago he won the national championship for amateurs and the national open title as well. He also won the verdict of that great professional, Harry Vardon, as America's premier stylist.

If a good start means anything, Jones' future holds an equal promise. At the age of 14 he had won all the local titles in Georgia, including and was not yet 15 years of age when he competed in a national championship at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. Jones was the hands of Robert Gardner, himself a champion.

Jones won the Southern championship at the age of 15, and the Georgia State title as well. **May Be Champion Soon.**

It is freely predicted that if war ends soon he will have a fine chance to be a national championship finalist, and even champion before he becomes of age.

Jones is a cool hand. "Buck ague" or tournament fever causes no fluttering of his pulse. He is one of the

TO DAY'S IF TABLE.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
CLEVELAND	L	W	Loss
Chicago	41	57	.507 .312 .686
New York	40	58	.583 .667
Boston	29	32	.475 .484 .468
Philadelphia	27	31	.469 .475 .458
Davenport	26	32	.448 .458 .441
Brooklyn	24	33	.421 .431 .414
Cincinnati	23	32	.414 .424 .407
CARDINALS	22	36	.370 .380 .373

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUB				L	W	Win	Loss
Chi	36	50	.594	39	50	.594	.581
Boston	37	28	.569	37	57	.561	
Cleveland	33	29	.567	37	54	.554	
Washington	31	31	.537	34	54	.529	
BROWNS	30	34	.469	477	462		
Detroit	30	34	.424	432	417		
Philadelphia	21	40	.344	353	335		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CITY				L	W	Win	Loss
Pittsburgh	36	50	.594	39	50	.594	.581
Chi	36	50	.594	39	50	.594	.581
New York	36	50	.594	39	50	.594	.581
Boston	37	28	.569	37	57	.561	
Philadelphia	33	29	.567	37	54	.554	
Cleveland	31	31	.537	34	54	.529	
Washington	30	34	.469	477	462		
BROWNS	30	34	.424	432	417		
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Philadelphia	21	40	.344	353	335		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUB				L	W	Win	Loss
Chi	36	50	.594	39	50	.594	.581
Boston	37	28	.569	37	57	.561	
Cleveland	33	29	.567	37	54	.554	
Washington	31	31	.537	34	54	.529	
BROWNS	30	34	.469	477	462		
Detroit	30	34	.424	432	417		
Philadelphia	21	40	.344	353	335		

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

CITY				L	W	Win	Loss
Pittsburgh	36	50	.594	39	50	.594	.581
Chi	36	50	.594	39	50	.594	.581
New York	36	50	.594	39	50	.594	.581
Boston	37	28	.569	37	57	.561	
Philadelphia	33	29	.567	37	54	.554	
Cleveland	31	31	.537	34	54	.529	
Washington	30	34	.469	477	462		
BROWNS	30	34	.424	432	417		
Detroit	30	34	.344	353	335		
Philadelphia	21	40	.344	353	335		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CITY				L	W	Win	Loss

Acre

TOPS A. L.
TING WITH
GE OF .351Coming to Front
in Fifth Place
Mark of .324.10 hits in his last six
Sister, St. Louis star,
in the American
batters, according to
line games of Wednes-
day..351, seven points
the Boston pitcher
home run during the
his total up to nine.
on, with 20, continues
itting New York
batting with .365 and
ing with .974.Others who have played
the games: Sister, St.
urns, Philadelphia, .344;
John, St. Louis, .343;
Detroit, .324; Milan,
.323; Walker, Philadel-
phia, New York, .309; Mc-
cago, .333; Speaker,
.322.National League Fred Merkle
first baseman, is
with those who "batted
head." Merkle continues
way with an average of
.350, and has played
four games, including
one day, and has a
Kaufmann, the Giants for
hitting, each having
100 bases. Merkle has cracked out
record includes 15 dou-
bles and two home runs.
and 20, however, excels in ac-
tions registered .41. Carey,
batted a brace of stolen
credit, bringing his total
Roulette, Cincinnati, and
are tied for sacrifices
with 14.

leads the league in team

.272, and New York is
with .370.Merkle, Chicago, .349;
Brooklyn, .347; Smith,
Groh, Cincinnati, .387;
York, .324; Mann, Chic-
wickland, Boston, .314;
Chicago, .310; Williams,
St. Louis, .308; Young, New
York, .307.

ern A. C. M. Outing,

Athletic Club mem-

bering an outing July 1.

Grosch, Grove, Sapping-
ton, Gravos and Denny

ticks will leave the club

Kansan street, at 8:30 a.m.

July With

OS

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Better

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Family

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Ask your doctor,

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Good!

company

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THE POST-DISPATCH DAILY RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

STEADY VALUES IN THE
WALL STREET MARKET
IN WEEK-END TRADINGWar Industrials and Some Railroad Shares Re-
flect Fair Buying Demand—Bonds
Are Quiet and Steady.By Leased Wire From the New York
Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.NEW YORK, June 29.—The Evening
Post-Dispatch's copyrighted financial re-
view today says:"No change of consequence oc-
curred in prices on the Stock Ex-
change today. The market's atmos-
phere was that of a midsummer
week-end, with no particular move-
ment, as was the case yesterday, as
was no initiative. Indeed, Wall
Street, as well as the most of the
community, has observed that events
also are for the present marking
time, a fact perhaps best illustrated
by the numerous stories and
dispatches of these imaginative tales
such as the murder of the Czar and
the overthrow of the Bolsheviks by
Korniloff, acting with the Germans
which are the usual product of
impudent correspondents when nothing
is actually happening.""Reflection of the 'counter revolution'
story has been restricted to the
market for the Russian short-term
gold bonds of 1916. There have been
a few advances, particularly in the
bonds' market, but hardly one from
which to draw conclusions, for they
were already selling at the always
vague valuation of national bank-
ruptcy.""Trading in stocks was light and
changes only fractional. Foreign
exchange rates did not move. From
the weather map, it was apparent
that no break had yet occurred in
the extreme hot weather of the Kan-
sas and Great Plains area.""The National Candy common stock
lost nearly 100 points on trades at
\$37.50, and closed at \$37.50 bid and
\$38.50 asked. Brown Shoe com-
mon was strong on sales at \$65. Bank
and trust shares were in light de-
mand at steady values. Bonds were
steady on the issues mentioned."

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MATERIALS.

Bids Asked.

Natl. Bank of Commerce..... 110

Third National Bank..... 206½

Central National Bank..... 130

First National Trust Co. 130

Chouteau Trust Co. 135

Drexel National Bank..... 100

East-Taylor Trust Co. 125

Grand Av. Bank..... 220

International Bank..... 125

Laclede Trust Co. 125

Metropolitan Bank..... 125

Meramec Trust Co. (paid \$50) .. 100

North Missouri Bank..... 120

Saville Trust Co. 120

Towle Grove Bank..... 215

Union Station Bank..... 100

Ward Tower Bank..... 125

Wellston First National Co. 220

Wellston Trust Co. 210

Wells Fargo Bank..... 100

Wells Fargo Bank, San Fran-
cisco..... 100Wells Fargo Bank, San Fran-
cisco..... 100

DAILY MAGAZINE

(Comics From the American Trenches in France—Reproduced From STARS AND STRIPES, Official Publication of U. S. Expeditionary Forces.)

RUFF ON RATS



RATS IS A NUISANCE AND SHOULD BE EXTERMINATED: BUT AS PLAIN KILLIN' DON'T MAKE NO IMPRESSION ON THE DEETS, HARSH MEASURES LIKE 'RUFF ON RATS' IS NECESSARY. HURRY UP WITH SOME MORE RAT BOMBS!

AN INSPIRING EXECUTION WITH PERSONAL ADVANTAGES—MAKE THEM TOTE YOUR EQUIPMENT AND SUCH 'UNTIL YOU WORK THEM TO DEATH.

HIMMEL, LOOK! VERE HEINIE VOS - NOW HE AINDT!

VOT KIND OF RAT IS DOT?

AN EFFICIENT METHOD: FEED THE VARMINTS HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND LET THEM GO. THE RATS, NOT BEING USED TO SUCH TREATMENT, WILL IMMEDIATELY DEPART FROM YOUR MIDST TO THE MORE HUMANE HUN, WITH GRATIFYING RESULTS. EVERY TIME FRITZ JABS A RODENT WILL MEAN TWO LESS RATS—(COUNTING THE HEINIE!)



HAVE THE COMPANY BARBER GIVE ALL THE RATS A CLOSE SHAVE AND MAKE THEM STAY OUT IN THE RAIN ALL NIGHT SO THEY WILL CATCH PNEUMONIAS—AS THIS SICKNESS IS FATAL TO RATS, YOU WILL SOON BE RID OF THEM.

YOU'RE SHORE GONE FOR A LIL' OL' JOURNEY, RAT, AND DON'T YOU FORGET TO COME BACK.

GOLLY, THIS LAST ONE WENT EIGHT. IN HALF KILOMETERS GOOD WORK, LAB!

HERE COMES ANOTHER ONE, HERE RATTIE, RICE RATTIE, COME LET PAPA READ YOUR WRIST WATCH!

SQUEAK

EEN EEN!

TICK-TACK

HELPFUL GIANTS

NO. 17—HOW TO GET RID OF RATS WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

YUH GOTTA BE CAREFUL—ONE BUSTED ON ME YES'D!

I DON'T KNOW WHERE I'M GOING, BUT I'M ON MY WAY.

Author of

B

Smashing of

Morale Is

What It

feat for

Now, just as

had two diffi-

and the per-

defeat must ha-

also. Its effect

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Venetia, and

quences must p-

actions in Berl-

enna. Not only

allies splendid a-

moment, a new

confidence, but

very heart of the

when every rev-

was bound to co-

In German ca-

sion of Austria

Italy as Grouch

Napoleon to deal

Waterloo campa-

use seems as gr-

poleon's General

moment on the

western front

when Germany is

preparing to

make her final

and heaviest

thrust, her at-

tention and her

resources are

drawn to a new

ability in an-

other quarter.

Not only is there

no longer the

smallest chance

Austrian troops to

but we are alre-

German divisions

down to the Tre-

netian plain.

Austrian Collap-

The world has

in past months

trian collapse to-

now that the Ital-

followed by a pro-

dual monarchy,

rather to the be-

be doubted, the

Western Europe,

led hopes and ex-

citement to Italy

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Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF WON'T BE ARRESTED FOR PROFITEERING—By BUD FISHER

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IT'S ALL WRONG, CARLYLE, IT'S ALL WRONG—By GOLDBERG

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SLACKERS

THE BOOB WHO INVITES HIS GIRL TO WATCH HIM SWIM IN THREE FEET OF WATER.

ALEC, YOU'RE WONDERFUL! IF YOU WERE A LITTLE BETTER LOOKING I'D THINK YOU WERE A HERRING.



"SAY, POP!"—IT'S DIFFERENT WHEN WILLIE DEMONSTRATES—By JEAN KNOTT

